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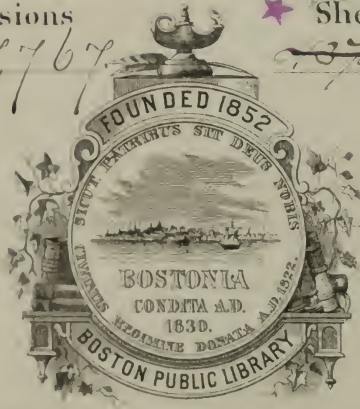
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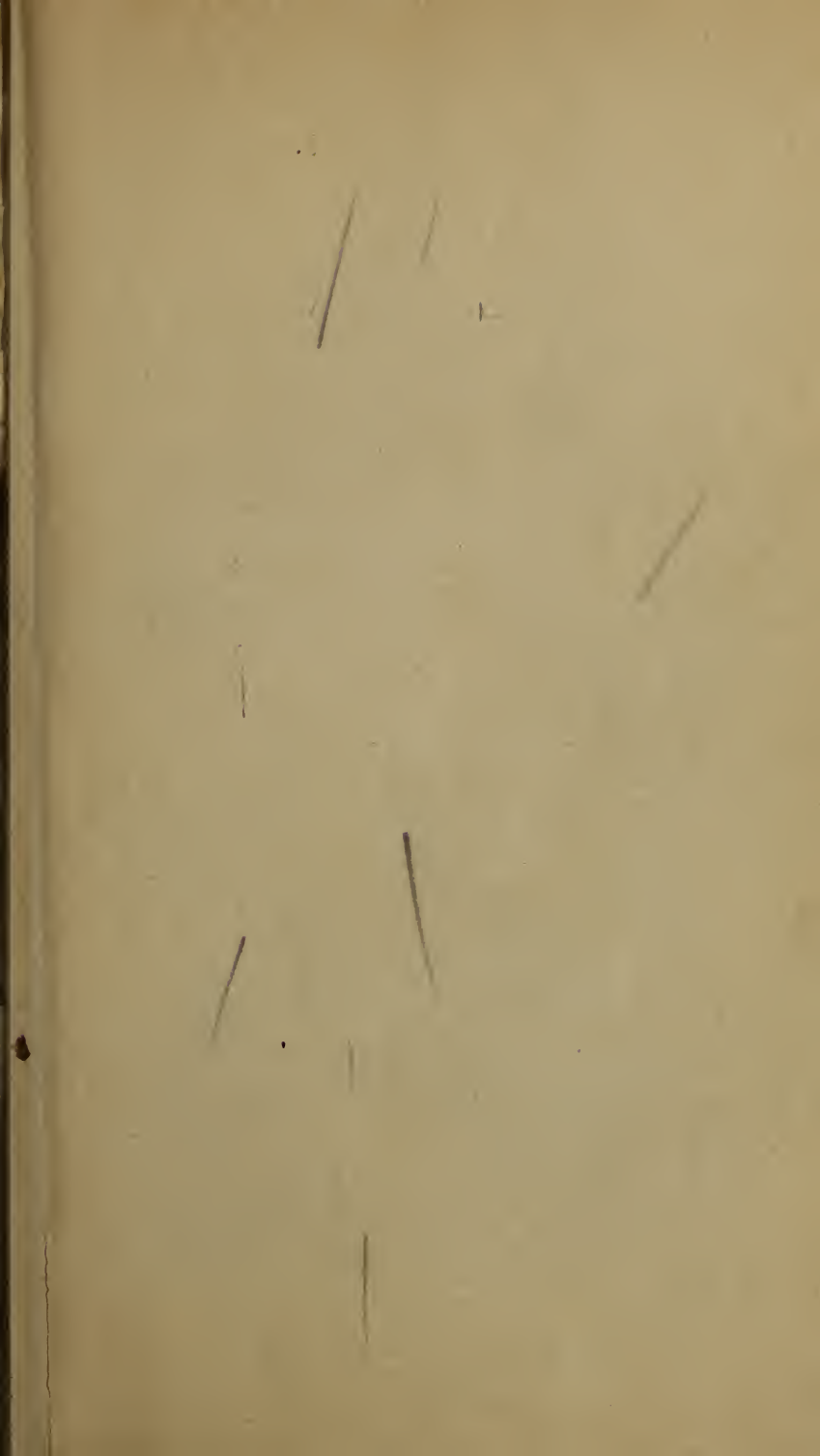
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*Fred A. Sprague*  
COMMON SENSE *Calif*

APPLIED TO THE

# IMMIGRANT QUESTION:

*Fred A. Sprague*  
SHOWING

WHY THE "CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANT UNION"

WAS FOUNDED,

AND

WHAT IT EXPECTS TO DO.

BY

C. T. HOPKINS,

*President pro tem.*

*"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."*

Edition of 10,000 copies. Ordered printed and distributed throughout the State by the "California Immigrant Union."

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# COMMON SENSE

APPLIED TO THE

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SAN FRANCISCO:

TURNBULL & SMITH, BOOK, JOB AND CARD PRINTERS,  
516 Sacramento Street, below Leidesdorff.

1869.

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FACTS, FIGURES AND DEDUCTIONS THEREFROM,  
EXHIBITING THE  
ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF COMBINED EFFORT  
FOR  
PEOPLING THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
BY  
Immigration from the Atlantic States  
AND EUROPE.

---

Had not the completion of the Pacific Railroad resulted in a present disappointment of many of the hopes of profit our people had hung on that event, there would have been no such pressing emergency as the present to compel divergence from the beaten track of California thought and experience into the highways trod for centuries by the rest of the civilized world. But the present stagnation in business, the tightness of the money market, the failure of the immigration the Railroad was expected to bring to our doors, have caused us all to pause and consider—for lack of other occupation—why it is that while prosperous for years hitherto, a sudden reverse seems to have been thrust upon us by an influence the opposite of what we expected from our great national highway. We are forced to stop and ask what there is in our civilization that is so shrunken and shrivelled by the magnetic current setting toward us through the iron conductor from the East. We are led for the first time in our existence—hitherto isolated—to look beyond the present moment, to study the past and contemplate the future, in order to derive from the experience of

the remaining ninety-nine and a half per cent. of the world's population, the facts and figures wherefrom to work out our own destiny.

And the first reflection that inflicts itself upon us is that the history of our political economy has been hitherto that of no other portion of our Union, nor indeed of any other enlightened nation. Mining for the precious metals was never heretofore the principal business of the Anglo-Saxon race, nor of any race claiming a higher rank than semi-civilization. The combined energies, not only of the choicest of our own countrymen, but of the most adventurous spirits from all the European nations, were but a few years since concentrated upon the opportunities for sudden wealth offered by the placers of California. A few hundreds of thousands soon congregated upon our shores. Fortunes were the object of all--fortunes to be quickly made, if suddenly lost. And the stream of mining wealth ran strong. It dashed into our pint pitchers by gallons, but instantly spurted out again, leaving only a few drops behind. The hap-hazard life of the miner gave character to all branches of business, depending, as they all did at first, on mining for a support. The tendency was to venture largely, in hopes of winning largely. Gaming, ascending like the fumes from a cellar kitchen through every story of the house, became the informing principle in all business. The wealth gained in a few months by mining or trading, was recklessly exposed, generally lost, by neglect of all the precautions that a slower rate of accumulation would have provided as a matter of course. Fires, failures, floods, rash ventures, careless credit took possession of many a competence thrown almost purposely in their way. The diggings that paid only half an ounce to the hand have been often abandoned for others that *might*, but did not, pay an ounce. The cheap land that might have grown through tillage into a fortune, has been forsaken for a squatter's chance on city lots, though the latter were sure to be finally awarded to some more successful litigant. The slow, patient plodding of honest industry has been trampled in the mire in the mad rush for chances in the lotteries of universal speculation. The results of

labor, even in mining, have been lost sight of. Boards of brokers, numerous enough for a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, with a country population of 5,000,000 to back it, have played pitch and toss with the stocks of thousands of companies, while deluding themselves and the public with the insane idea that a community could get rich by "swapping jack-knives." The restlessness thus interpenetrating society has invaded its every relation. Population has come and gone, shifting values with it from one part of our State to another—from this State to Nevada, Oregon, British Columbia, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado, Peru, Australia, and back again, from the Atlantic States hitherward, and from hence to the East, until our California population is probably no greater now than in 1855—until, doubtless more ex-Californians are now to be found abroad than next year's census will allot to us. And of those who have remained in California, how many are there who have lived in one house since they first took lodgings in San Francisco? How many who are still members of the first firm in which they were partners? How many have continued in the business they first started in our midst? How many housekeepers can say they have enjoyed the services of any one domestic servant for more than one month on an average? And how many hundreds, nay thousands of "forty-niners" are there among us whose wealth, once their own, has long since taken to itself the wings of extravagance and recklessness and flown away, leaving them in their old age dependent on their time and labor for a living, though their time be well-nigh spent, and their labor of little value to themselves or to their employers?

The Pacific Railroad was finished just at the culmination of the grandest and most universal of all the speculations into which our tendency to gambling manias had drawn us. The mining stock furore of 1863 and 1865 had exhausted itself. The accumulated capital of the country, stimulated by the large deposits in savings banks, which were sacred to the uses of real estate only, sought a new subject for inflation. Its owners, too impatient to await the slow gains of mere industry, guiltless of any knowledge of political

economy, careless of introducing ideas new in California though old elsewhere, could think only of some new form of speculation. Homestead associations took the place of mining incorporations. Lots enough were laid out to furnish from one to half a dozen for every inhabitant in the city, whether man, woman, child, Negro or Chinaman. Prices were run up to thousands per acre, at distances from San Francisco which, if they were reckoned from New York or Philadelphia, would yield to-day only a few hundreds, and in greenbacks at that. And what basis was there for all this? What but the confident expectation that so soon as the Railroad was finished tens of thousands of immigrants and tens of millions of capital were to flow in upon us without any agency on our part, and endow us, in spite of ourselves, with the wealth of Fortunatus!

Well, the Railroad is finished. For five months the iron horse has crossed the Sierras daily, yet the population, the money does not come to sustain these values. Millions on millions are at present wrapped in the napkin of unproductive real estate, awaiting the time when the capital and labor of *others* shall create a demand for it; but the capital and labor have no apparent intention of coming to our relief. How then is the problem to be solved?

The gentlemen who have formed the California Immigrant Union (whose claims upon the public it is my object to present) have reflected carefully on our situation; they have reviewed their studies of former years in political economy, and have reminded themselves that all permanent growth and prosperity are based upon those three old-fashioned branches of industry, Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce. On this head they have nothing new to advance. They simply fall back upon knowledge already centuries old, though in the rush of our exceptional career, our people have neglected or forgotten it. Agriculture takes precedence of all other industrial pursuits, because without cultivation of the soil no civilized community can be fed, while *with* it the necessaries of life are always provided, even though the luxuries may have to be dispensed with. Manufactures come next in order, because clothing is our

next want after the appetite is satisfied — because the farmer produces many raw materials that are useless to man without the intervention of the machinery of the manufacturers. And Commerce brings up the rear of the industrial procession because it legitimately exchanges only the surplus products of one place or person for the surplus products of another place or person, or for the representative of those products—money. The application of these ancient principles in California has been thus far slow and gradual, because of our eccentric beginning. To get into the channel of permanent prosperity that floats the capital and industry of the other hubs of the universe, we must employ their instruments of navigation, engage their pilots and follow their charts. Let us examine the present values of the Agriculture and Manufactures of our State as compared with the products of our mines.

#### VALUE OF OUR MINING.

The usual methods of commercial reporters fail to give correct ideas of the comparative values of these pursuits. It is customary to report all the treasure exported in one sum, without discrimination between gold and silver, or between the product of California and that of other States and Territories that have been hitherto our tributaries. It is also customary to report only that portion of our Agricultural produce which is exported, while the immense proportion of it that is consumed within the State does not figure in any tables. From a very able pamphlet lately addressed by Louis A. Garnett, Esq., to the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means, on the subject of the decline in production of the precious metals, I have been able to procure the figures quoted below, as the total of gold produced from California for five years ending December 31, 1868, and I am indebted to the editor of the *Commercial Herald* for the column representing the total amount of treasure exported.

	Total Treasure Exported.	Total California Treasure Exported
1864, . . . . .	\$56,707,201	\$25,115,108
1865, . . . . .	45,308,227	26,292,517
1866, . . . . .	44,364,393	24,572,495
1867, . . . . .	41,676,722	21,656,620
1868, . . . . .	35,444,395	23,809,057
Totals, . . . . .	\$223,500,938	\$121,445,797

Says Mr. Garnett, on page 8 of the pamphlet alluded to, "All the discoveries of gold, within the last twenty years, confirm our own experience, which is, that the *maximum* production is reached within a few years following the discovery. Our own production did not fairly begin until 1849, and yet, we attained our maximum of \$90,000,000 in 1852, and from that sum declined in ten years to \$45,000,000—a decrease of *fifty per cent.* It is true that our production was again, temporarily, raised by the discoveries of silver in 1860, and while, from the increased production of that metal, from 1862 to 1867—when it culminated—our *aggregate product* has been apparently pretty steadily maintained; yet, that of *gold* has been on a constant decline; and now, that the silver product has also greatly fallen off, the aggregate has again been reduced to about what the gold product alone was in 1862, to wit, about \$45,000,000, of which not more than \$35,000,000 is gold. In Australia, the discovery was made in 1851, and the maximum of \$63,000,000 reached in 1853—declining in ten years to \$32,000,000—thus showing the same proportionate decline to our own product within the following decade. And so with British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and other more recent and limited discoveries.

The reasons for this are obvious to any one familiar with gold mining, or the nature of gold fields. The shallow placer and river diggings furnish, at first, an immense surface to separate individual mining, requiring no capital and but little labor, and yielding within a short time an immense product. But these soon become exhausted, and are followed by deep placer, hydraulic, and quartz mining, which require both capital and a combination of labor for their development; and the production of gold necessarily be-

comes more difficult and expensive — often resulting in failure and the total loss of all former earnings, and not unfrequently, in absolute ruin.”

Says a recent editorial in the *Alta California*, “Every year sees an increase in the population and wealth of the valleys and a decrease in the Sierra. The poorest places in the State are those that were richest eighteen years ago. The placer camps, which had hundreds of miners in the flush times and paid from \$10 to \$20 per day to the man, are now either entirely abandoned, or are occupied by a few men who are unable to leave, or are hoping, almost against hope, for a revival of prosperity to come from the farmers, who were once treated almost as public enemies. El Dorado, which was once the Empire County, and cast more votes than San Francisco, has now less than one per cent. of the taxable property of the State, and the amount has decreased every year since 1864. Last year it was \$2,687,717; this year it is \$2,255,053, a loss of \$432,664, or 16 per cent. The valuation of Nevada for this year is \$5,493,479, a loss of 9 per cent. since 1868. Plumas has \$1,201,831, a loss of about 20 per cent.; Siskiyou, (which has many farms,) \$1,733,698, a loss of 5 per cent.; and Tuolumne, \$974,967, a loss of 4 per cent. Mariposa is the only mining county of which we have this year’s assessment showing a gain.

“When we turn to the agricultural districts we see important gains in nearly all the counties. The present valuation of Solano is \$6,183,611, a gain of 42 per cent. in a year. Sonoma has \$6,138,836, a gain of less than 2 per cent: Stanislaus, which has advanced more than any other county, on account of the discovery that the San Joaquin Valley has a soil suitable for wheat production, gained 86 per cent. in a year, and has now \$3,047,063 of taxable property. Merced, immediately adjoining, has \$2,110,000, a gain of 70 per cent. Marin has gained about 30 per cent.; Santa Cruz 10 per cent.; Colusa 20 per cent.; Humboldt 40 per cent.; and San Mateo (which made no report to the State authorities for 1868), 14 per cent. since 1867. The only agricultural county showing a loss is Contra Costa, which has \$3,335,080, a decrease of about 3 per cent., due

perhaps to the fact that some of the wheat taken in previous years from Amador and Livermore Valleys will go henceforth to market by the Western Pacific."

These quotations will suffice to remind the reader of what we all know from our own observation, viz: that the palmy days of our mining interests have long since passed away. That business, for many years our leading interest, and to whose inherent peculiarities, the vices of our political economy are directly traceable, must hereafter subside into a merely incidental industry. It is not now in the mines that we can find inducements that will tend to increase our population. But when we come to examine the gradual, though silent growth of our farming and manufacturing interests, the direction of our future efforts becomes evident at once.

#### VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURE.

According to the *Alta California* of July 5th, 1869, the value of our agricultural exports for five years has been as follows :

1864.....	\$7,137,635
1865.....	8,168,269
1866.....	11,107,722
1867.....	15,855,336
1868.....	16,637,091
	<hr/>
	\$58,906,053

A sum increasing year after year in a ratio much more rapid than the decline in the export of the precious metals, and already, in five years, equaling two-thirds the export of mining produce.

But it must be remembered that while nearly the whole of our mining produce immediately leaves the State never to return, so that the figures of its exports may safely be taken as the measure of its production, *the farmers must feed our whole population and a portion of our interior dependencies, before a single ship load of surplus can be spared for export.* Now, our white population is generally estimated to have been about 500,000 for the past ten years. Allowing only \$100 per annum for the meat, bread, vegetables, dairy pro-



duce, domestic liquors and wool, consumed by each white inhabitant (a sum that, in view of our bountiful habits of living, appears ridiculously small), and we have no less than \$50,000,000 per annum to add to these exports, in order even to approximate the value of our agriculture. The true figures then would be about as follows:

<i>Value of Farm Produce.</i>		<i>Value of Mining Produce.</i>
\$57,137,635.....	1864.....	\$25,115,108
58,168,269.....	1865.....	26,292,517
61,107,722.....	1866.....	24,572,495
65,855,336.....	1867.....	21,656,620
66,637,091.....	1868.....	23,809,057
<hr/>		<hr/>
\$308,906,053		\$121,445,797

It may be remembered that our population for 1860 was given in the census at 379,994; a number generally considered as nearly 30 per cent. lower than the facts. It is to be presumed that the same proportionate error has abated all the other figures pertaining to our State. Yet the value of our farm produce, as enumerated in that document, is—

Farm Produce.....	\$35,515,842
Deduct Exports for that year.....	3,260,621
	<hr/>
	\$32,255,221

The population was.....	379,994
Deduct Chinese.....	34,935
	<hr/>

345,059

which gives for each white inhabitant an average consumption of \$93 of agricultural produce. It is, therefore, clearly within bounds to estimate that consumption nine years later, at \$100 per caput.

Again, during 1867, the number of acres enclosed was 4,363,655. As our figures include the product of the dairy, the herd, and the flock, as well as of tillage, it is necessary to take into account the acres enclosed rather than the much smaller area cultivated. Allowing the crop of 1868 to have equalled the figures quoted, viz: \$66,637,091, this gives a gross yield of only \$15 26 per acre enclosed, which when we bear in mind that \$4 and \$6 mere rent are often paid for grain land, appears to be clearly within the truth.

## VALUE OF OUR MANUFACTURING.

It will astonish many readers to learn the immense proportionate value of the manufactures of our State, even as far back as 1860. The compendium from the U. S. census of that year gives the following figures for California, exclusive of gold mining :

Number of establishments .....	6,426
Number of hands employed .....	41,610
Capital employed .....	\$14,537,240
Cost of raw material .....	13,190,865
Annual cost of labor .....	22,987,520
Annual value of product .....	43,144,885

There can be no doubt whatever that the next census, if correctly taken, will show a very large increase on these figures. Probably the manufactured values of the city of San Francisco alone now exceed the total product of the State nine years ago. Yet our manufactures are in their infancy. The census for 1860 enumerates 587 different occupations that were followed that year by the people of the United States. Of these there were followed in the State of New York, 495 ; but in the State of California only 306. From which it would appear that there are 281 branches of business followed in other parts of the country that are not represented among us, while New York gives employment to 189 more trades and professions than California.

It is one of the strange features in the thoughtless character of the masses of our people, that the operatives in nearly all mechanical trades, who were already better paid than any others in the world, should have combined to raise their wages 20 per cent. through the operation of the eight hour law, just at the very time when their employers were compelled to encounter the crushing competition of the great West over the Pacific Railroad. The operations of the labor leagues are to-day an obstacle to immigration quite as injurious as those of speculators in country lands. for they are surely choking off all those branches of manufactures whose product comes in competition with that of Eastern or Foreign cheap labor. Under our present system, we can manufacture *only what cannot be imported*. The

check our foundry business has experienced since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, is a sample of what will soon become general unless wages can be reduced. Employment will soon disappear in many departments, unless wages be reduced, and thus no inducement remain in this direction for the immigration of foreign artizans. And there are 281 occupations pursued elsewhere in the United States that we can never inaugurate, because labor and capital are too dear to compete with the East and with Europe.

Bringing forward our figures now, for the purpose of comparison, we find as follows :

Value of our gold mining in 1868.....	\$23,809,057
Value of agricultural produce.....	66,637,091
Values of manufactures (in 1860).....	43,144,885
	\$123,591,033

*That is to say, our farms and shops pay more than four times the product of our mines, while the wages paid to mechanics employed in our manufactories alone amount to no less a sum than the entire gold product of the State !*

We see, then, that the popular idea that mining for the precious metals is the leading business of California is a delusion and a snare. It is more than ten years since that business began to give way to farming and manufactures. This truth cannot be too forcibly impressed on our people, for there is a large class among us who cling to the idea that *money only* is wealth. This class, while persistently laboring to get \$1 out of our mines, though at an average cost of \$2,\* cannot be made to see that their product (which at once leaves the country) is of no benefit to this community,

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\* Nearly all writers persist in repeating the old dogma of the political economists, "that the value of the precious metals depends upon the *cost of production*," whereas, such has never been the case. A practical test applied to our own production will fully illustrate this fact. No one will deny, it is presumed, that within the United States there are at least 100,000 persons engaged *directly* in the processes of extracting the precious metals. Now, to say nothing of the immense amounts of capital invested in mining machinery and other incidental expenses, such as the salaries of engineers, superintendents, agents, secretaries, etc., etc., but simply take the minimum day's wages of these 100,000 men, and which they could earn at any other pursuit, to wit, \$3 per day—and for 300 days we have \$90,000,000 *as the cost of labor alone* to produce \$50,000,000 of the precious metals, or \$1 80 to the dollar produced. It would be entirely safe, therefore, to say that every dollar produced costs \$2.—*L. A. Garnett's pamphlet.*

while the moral and social influence of their pursuit is but moderately expressed in the following extract from Mr. Garnett's pamphlet, before quoted:

"The fact is that the production of the precious metals has always been one of those fascinating pursuits which the love of venture, as well as adventure, inherent in man seems to create, and which the romantic and exciting vicissitudes in individual fortune to which it not unfrequently gives rise, continue to incite and sustain. And such seems to have been pretty much the case at all times and in all countries.

"Frequently, indeed, the production of the precious metals partakes very largely of the nature of a gambling speculation. . . . Ulloa says that in Peru an individual who embarked in a mining speculation used to be considered as a *ruined man*, or as having adventured *in a lottery*, in which, though there are a great many prizes, the blanks had a decided preponderance: and, according to Humboldt, the same thing was experienced in Mexico—the search after mines, and the working of them, being there looked upon as a sort of *gambling adventure*, in which many are ruined, while a few only attain great wealth."—*Encyc. Brit. Art. "Money."*

#### MINING AN UNPROFITABLE BUSINESS.

On the 29th of October instant, the *Commercial Herald* of San Francisco published a detailed statement of the various silver mines located on the celebrated Comstock ledge for 3 years 9 months, ending Sept. 30th, 1869.

The following is a summary thereof :

	<i>Bullion.</i>	<i>Dividends.</i>	<i>Assessments.</i>
1866 .....	\$8,027,120	\$1,008,000	\$843,200
1867 .....	10,921,645	3,463,200	813,650
1868 .....	6,396,619	1,963,900	1,190,100
1869 (9 months) .....	5,692,806	1,035,500	1,007,400
	\$31,038,190	7,470,600	3,854,350
Deduct assessments . . . .		3,854,350	
Net profit from mining.		\$3,616,250	
		Or 11 $\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. on the gross product.	

I am indebted to the commercial editor of the *Bulletin* for the following market value of these same stocks at various periods :

July 1st, 1867.....	\$14,374,000
Jan. 1st, 1868 .....	6,217,800
July 1st, 1868.....	7,419,400
Jan. 1st, 1869 .....	7,524,600
Oct. 1st, 1869.....	4,772,200

Showing a depreciation between July 1st, 1867, and Oct. 1st, 1869, or two years and three months of \$9,601,800.

So then, after all the enormous investments made in those famous mines, after the intense excitement that for eight years has kept them on the top layer of the scum on the boiling pot of speculation, after the labors of hundreds of brokers, the wrecks of innumerable small fortunes, the din of countless editorials reiterated all this time into the ears of every man, woman and child on this continent, after all this, it seems that the owners of the mines *would have* made \$3,616,250 clear profit from dividends over assessments, if they had not in the meantime lost \$9,601,800 by depreciation of the stocks ! And this very small mouse has been delivered from the mountains, while the farmers of the valleys have furnished \$50,000,000 per annum in food to the people of our coast, and got rich at their business at that, yet nobody seems even to have noticed so trifling a circumstance !

#### INFERENCES FROM THESE FACTS.

We now wish to draw attention to several inferences unavoidably deducible from the foregoing facts.

1st. That there is no use in trying to people our State by any further efforts to advertise our mining business, which, having been long on the decline, must continue to recede until it shall have disappeared below the horizon of general observation.

2d. That if 4,363,655 enclosed acres, out of an area of 40,000,000 acres known to be arable in California, produced, in 1867, \$65,855,336, a larger number of acres will produce in the same proportion, that is :

6,000,000 acres will produce . . . . .	\$ 90,000,000
12,000,000     "     "     . . . . .	180,000,000
24,000,000     "     "     . . . . .	360,000,000
40,000,000     "     "     . . . . .	*600,000,000

3d. That in the direction of agriculture, and consequent manufactures and commerce, the capabilities of our State are practically exhaustless, and depend only on increase of population to attain a degree of development beyond the reach of any Atlantic or European State.

4th. That in view of the relative lack of importance of our mining interests for several years past, there has been and is no reason why the high rates of wages, introduced originally by the profits of mining, should be maintained, to the detriment of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, which are the real elements of our wealth, and which are now brought into full competition with the cheap labor of Eastern and Foreign States.

\* There are many among us who fancy that the production of wheat in a much greater quantity than the present, would fail to find a market abroad. For their information I beg to submit from the monthly report of the Deputy Special Commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, dated April 30th, 1869, the following "*Table showing the total importations of Wheat and Flour into Great Britain from all quarters, and the proportion received from the (Atlantic Ports of the) United States (and from California) during the ten years from 1859 to 1868 inclusive:*"

	Total Imports. cwts.	From U. S. At- lantic ports. cwts.	Fr'm California cwts.	Balance. cwts.
1859 . . . . .	21,407,734	601,325	.....	20,806,409
1860 . . . . .	31,841,926	10,625,777	2,409,938	19,806,211
1861 . . . . .	37,646,705	18,998,421	1,674,003	16,974,281
1862 . . . . .	50,042,394	26,883,785	2,190,427	20,968,182
1863 . . . . .	30,887,892	15,067,366	2,042,436	13,778,090
1864 . . . . .	28,837,203	11,909,328	632,503	16,295,372
1865 . . . . .	25,843,552	2,027,044	2,473,074	21,343,434
1866 . . . . .	29,371,679	1,045,830	5,817,094	22,508,755
1867 . . . . .	39,136,780	5,926,739	5,478,924	27,731,117
1868 . . . . .	36,596,045	7,551,894	6,760,515	22,283,636
Totals . . . . .	330,611,910	98,637,509	29,478,914	202,495,487

The California column is taken from the reports of I. Friedlander, Esq., of this city, barrels of flour reduced to cwts., the Commissioner evidently not noticing this coast in his figures.

Thus of the whole amount imported into Great Britain, there came from all the American ports only 38 per cent., and from California only 9 per cent., leaving 62 per cent. to be brought from other countries. Is there not, therefore, a market in England alone for seven times our export hitherto, especially considering that our wheat is the best in the world and commands the highest price?

Let us now compare the population per square mile of California with that of other States and countries.

From the last year's work of our distinguished townsman, Hon. J. Ross Browne, on the mineral resources of the Pacific slope, I quote the following statement of various populations, compiled from authentic sources :

Population per square mile of—

California . . . . .	2.50
New England States . . . . .	49.55
Western Central States . . . . .	20.93
Middle States . . . . .	69.83
Southern Coast States . . . . .	15.25
Northwestern States . . . . .	22.14
Texas . . . . .	2.55
Austria . . . . .	141.88
France . . . . .	172.74
England . . . . .	332.00
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	225.19
Prussia . . . . .	151.32
Spain . . . . .	78.03
Sweden and Norway . . . . .	15.83
Belgium . . . . .	388.60
Portugal . . . . .	95.14
Holland . . . . .	259.31
Denmark . . . . .	101.92
Switzerland . . . . .	160.05
Greece . . . . .	55.70
Mexico . . . . .	7.37
Central America . . . . .	10.07
* China . . . . .	315.00

An inspection of this table shows that California has a less population to-day than any other country mentioned in the above list. Even Texas, certainly a poor model for any civilized community, claims a larger population than our own, while Mexico with her vast unoccupied plains in Sonora and elsewhere, outnumber us three to one, and poor half-civilized Central America leads us four to one. *Yet the trouble with us has not been a lack of immigration. It has been the restlessness consequent upon a dependence on mere mining, which has caused an outflow of our people as great as the inflow, until, as we have previously remarked, there are doubtless more quondam Cali-*

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\* See *Overland Monthly* for November, 1869.

fornians now resident abroad than the next census will enumerate as remaining among us.

What we want, therefore, is—

1st. A population that shall come here for the sake of the advantages our State offers, independent of mining.

2d. A population that shall come here prepared to engage *permanently* in agriculture and manufactures.

3d. A population that shall *naturally become American citizens*, and whose children shall be as well qualified to perpetuate American ideas in their purity as the last or present generation of the native born or adopted citizens.

*Whence then shall immigration be solicited?*

#### CHINESE LABOR.

Public opinion in the United States is strangely divided at present on the subject of Chinese labor on American soil. The Democratic party in California is violently opposed to the presence among us of the Chinese, whose best friends are to be found in the Republican ranks. At the East, the Democrats of the South, accustomed from childhood to the idea of the degradation of manual labor, and determined to find a substitute for the labor of the freedmen, are just now in a fever of delight at the prospect of an abundant supply of Chinese labor.

The mass of the great Republican party everywhere seems to favor the Chinese immigration as liberally as any other, and this too with especial reference to the doctrine of "manhood suffrage." A very able article in the *Overland Monthly* for November instant fairly represents their views of this labor question.

The writer, a firm radical Republican, from the earliest days of that party's organization, and an earnest supporter of the Union in the late war, which was waged not only to put down the rebellion and preserve the integrity of the National Union, but to protect the great citadel of American ideas from the destruction with which that rebellion threatened them, begs leave respectfully to differ with his party on a subject of vast importance to the perpetuation of our



“intellectual system of government.”\* We have but lately emerged from a civil war of four years’ duration, which has cost the nation a million of lives and four thousand millions of treasure. And for what principles was that war fought and won?

To break down finally that relic of monarchical government—the legal stratification of society.

To establish more firmly than ever the idea that “*all men are born free and independent, and entitled to the enjoyment of certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.*”

To reaffirm the doctrines of the freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and opinion, the dignity of labor, universal education, and universal suffrage.

To enforce practically the absolute equality of all men before the law, and do away forever with all property in human flesh, including peonage and servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

By virtue of the triumph of these principles, *all men*, whether white, black or copper-colored, whether native or foreign born, who find themselves on American soil, and who choose to comply with its laws, are, or undoubtedly soon will be, absolutely equal before the law, regardless of intelligence, wealth, or real attachment to the principles to which alone Americans can be loyal.

The ballot has already, by virtue of political expediency been thrust into the hands of millions of yet uneducated blacks, who vote to-day throughout the whole South, and to whose keeping in many districts has been committed the custody of that system of ideas constituting the American Government, of whose comprehension the masses of them may safely be presumed incapable.

The party of progress is now in power, and is likely to be so for many years to come. Can any one doubt that under the operation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the battle over the voting of Chinamen, if there are enough of them to make a

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\* See De Tocqueville.

fight about them, will be fought and won by that party, even as it has been after a thirty years' contest over the negro?

The reader is now requested to refresh his memory of the history of the Spanish American Provinces on this continent. What has resulted from the mixture of races in Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili, and the Argentine Confederation? Those countries, after years of colonial existence, all threw off the Spanish yoke. What did they gain by it? Though they copied from the United States the forms of a polity possessing no life to them, *because they were incapable of originating anything of the kind themselves*, they have none of them been able to preserve their liberties, in anything like an American sense, nor to keep the peace among themselves for ten years in succession.

*A people naturally loving liberty can alone be expected to maintain it.*

A people *incapable of desiring liberty for its own sake*, or whose history for ages proves that *its natural condition is that of submission to despotism, political, social, mental and religious*, may be taught parrot-like the forms of free government, but can never be expected to comprehend their *spirit*, nor to maintain them successfully against the unceasing efforts of demagogues and despots.

From what we know of Chinese or Negro history (and we have both of them for over 3,000 years), we have heard of no Hampden, Pym, Luther, Cromwell, Fairfax, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Tell, Garibaldi, Columbus or Galileo among either people.

If neither of these races have ever been known to aspire to anything like the Anglo-Saxon idea of liberty or progress, then they cannot be expected to be able so to comprehend that idea as to maintain it against opposition. If there be no seed, how can cultivation produce the tree? The doctrine of development is the true American thought. How can you develop a principle that is not latent in the mind?

But American constitutions commit the custody and transmission of our ideas to the *majority*. Hence, where Negroes or Chinamen, or mixtures of those races, happen

to be in the majority, or even hold the balance of power, to *their* incompetence must be committed the preservation of our system, in spite of the efforts or wishes of an American minority.

If the idea prevalent in the South before the war is to be revived, whereby a laboring class was to perform the drudgery of the nation, without its having any voice in its legislation, then let us welcome the Chinaman to our shores. But that idea is not to be revived.

And if that idea is to be so modified by the results of the war, as to extend the protection of the law to all classes, but prevent the Chinaman from voting, then let us welcome him to our fields of labor. But it will not be so modified.

Or, if the Chinamen are to be invested with the ballot, but such steps are taken as to restrict their number in any given district, so as to keep them always in a small minority, then possibly no harm will result from their admission to the country. This provision, however, will never be made, or if made, will never be enforced.

But, if the Chinese are to be imported by the hundred thousand, and thus, are likely to become the permanent majority in any section or sections of this Union, and are to be there invested with the ballot, *then are the parties now engaged in promoting their immigration the cause of offence to the future peace of our country, equally with those slave traders, who, in Elizabeth's time, transported the first blacks to the shores of Virginia!*

There is no doubt that the influx of a moderate number of Chinamen into California has been a great pecuniary advantage to the manufactures, agriculture, and public improvement of the State. *They have proved a serviceable makeshift.* They have cheapened those kinds of labor wherein they have engaged to such an extent, as to make possible the Pacific Railroad, the woollen manufacture and cigar making, and to add to the comfort and economy of housekeeping in various ways. But they have performed this service while denied nearly all the privileges of citizens; laboring under a system resembling peonage, regarded as an inferior class, and numbering only about one-tenth of the whole pop-

ulation. If they could always be kept in a like minority—if they could always be confined to their present social and political isolation—and if the presence of every Chinaman did not keep from one to five Americans or Europeans out of California, and thus prevent the *general* reduction of wages, which the superior versatility of a Caucasian immigration would ere this have effected, we should not object to their continued presence among us. As it stands, the Immigrant Union feels under no obligation to increase their numbers. Six Chinese immigration societies have been for years in successful operation in San Francisco. Let us leave them to the workings of the law of *laissez faire*. Our work is to try and fill this vast empty territory with the men and women of those liberty-loving races *whose descendants we are ourselves*, and in whose hands, and those of their children, can be safely entrusted the custody of American institutions. If, in the fulfilment of our task, we destroy the market for the labor of the Chinamen, and thereby check their overflow into California, we shall only be executing the duty of all citizens who seek, by promoting the homogeneity of our people, to perpetuate our system of political liberty. *Our duty is to California and the United States.* We owe nothing whatever to China, nor does she claim any such debt at our hands.

It is perhaps well to allude in this connection to the facts that the Chinese do not and will not settle permanently here in the same manner that Europeans do. They will not bring their families with them. They are all bound to return to China, not being willing even to lay their bones among us. Their earnings all leave the country. They consume very few articles of American manufacture. They are very difficult to Christianize. The universal prostitution of their women is the foulest blot on American civilization. Their language cannot be learned by us without an enormous expenditure of time, while their power of learning English is exceedingly limited. Under these circumstances, can any one really doubt that if an American or European, even of the lowest order originally, now occupied the place of each Chinaman in California, our State would be commercially,

industrially, morally and politically, at least thirty per cent. better off than it now is?

*Let us not forget the lofty principles on which the wisest of statesmanship founded our Government, for mere hand to mouth expediency.*

#### WHAT CALIFORNIANS HAVE TO DO.

The foregoing facts and arguments are intended not to exhaust the subjects treated of, (for a large volume would be required to do them justice,) but merely to outline the necessity for and the duties of an Immigrant Society for California.

The following description of the manner in which the great business of immigration is conducted at Castle Garden, New York, will prove of great interest here at this juncture. It is condensed from a late number of an influential New York periodical :

“Of all subjects, that of immigration is the one which most closely interests Americans, and especially New Yorkers—because by immigration chiefly is the country developed, especially in its more remote portions, and not only so, but it is by immigration that the metropolis itself and its suburbs are more densely populated, or to use a happy phrase, “densely peopled” every year, and consequently rendered more truly metropolitan in an ever-increasing ratio.

#### THE FIVE CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION.—A CURIOUS TABLE.

Confining ourselves in this article to the vast majority of immigrants, *i. e.*, the poorer classes, the point to be considered is, Why and wherefore do people emigrate? Of course, the prime cause is poverty, coupled with the irresistible desire of bettering one's condition. This will account for seventy-five per cent. of the immigration to this country. But it will not account for the remaining twenty-five per cent., in itself a vast numerical amount. For this, other causes are operative. A certain percentage of this residuum leaves Germany for America to escape the inevitable military duty which every male citizen is liable to in the former country, war or no war; others emigrate from disgust at

their own political institutions, and admiration of those of the United States; this is particularly applicable to the south of Ireland, and also to certain parts of Germany, especially since the absorption of the smaller States by Prussia; others, a small percentage however, immigrate to this country from a sheer love of change and desire of adventure; while a very considerable portion of our immigration is due to ties of kindred existing between those in the Old and those in the New worlds. About five per cent. of those who come to this country as homeless, almost penniless immigrants, save money; and as soon as they save it, send over for their families or near relatives upon the other side of the big pond, and bring them to America to share their good fortune. From the most careful calculations made on this branch of our theme by those experienced in its details, we have the following table of approximations as to the relative importance of the five main causes of immigration: Poverty, 75 per cent.; political reasons, aversion to military duty, etc., 15 per cent.; ties of family, 5 per cent.; all other causes, 5 per cent.

THE NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS—A SUGGESTIVE AND INTERESTING EXHIBIT—THE RESPECTIVE CHARACTER OF THE VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.

The next point to be considered is one of vital moment—*i. e.*, the nationalities of the immigrants who in course of time become part and parcel of this nation. This point perhaps transcends in importance all others connected with the subject, as it determines all others; for the immigrant in America is to a great degree what he was originally at his home and in his nation, modified by the circumstances which surround him on this continent. Consequently, the great question is, which nations send us the chief number of representative immigrants? The answer is, Ireland and Germany. This answer, in a general way, is perhaps no news at all to most of our readers. But it will be news to all save those directly concerned, to be told that of late years the emigration from Germany far exceeds that of the emigration from Ireland. Thus in the year 1865 Germany

sent to this country over 83,000 persons, while Ireland sent about 70,000. In 1866, Germany sent, in round numbers, 106,000, while Ireland sent but 68,000. In 1865, 117,000 came from Germany to 65,000 from Ireland. Last year over 100,000 came from the former country to 47,000 from the latter ; in other words, two Germans landed at Castle Garden to one Irishman, and the double proportion holds good during the present year, as immigration has been more brisk than ever.

Next to the emigration from Germany and Ireland comes that from England, which has greatly increased of late years, though last year it fell off somewhat from its average of increase. For the last three years it has equalled more than one half of the emigration from Ireland. The emigration from Scotland has also increased greatly during the last four years, and in a higher ratio constantly. Nearly 4,000 Scots landed at Castle Garden in 1865 ; nearly 5,000 in 1866 ; nearly 6,500 in 1867, and not far from 7,500 in 1868. French emigration has also increased largely of late years, as has also Swiss ; the latter has regularly slightly exceeded that of the former. The Dutch send us comparatively few emigrants ; they are a quiet, hardworking, phlegmatic people, and have quite enough to do at home. For the last seven years, the number of Swedish immigrants has been steadily on the increase ; and during the last year particularly, the increase has been enormous, owing to the great famines which have devastated that unfortunate country. Thus in 1867 less than 5,000 Swedes arrived in this port, while in 1868 their number ranged far over 14,000.

The majority of the Irish immigrants are Catholics from the South of Ireland, and are brought hither by poverty or political causes ; a large proportion of them settle permanently in this city or vicinity ; latterly, the immigration of Protestant North of Ireland men has been slightly on the increase. The German element comprises a good class of the peasantry, tolerably well-to-do country people, male artisans, and robust women accustomed to do farm-work, and physically capable of as much exertion as the men ; quite a number of pretty young Teutons also seek a home

—and a husband—in our new land; a large percentage of these people strike at once for the West, and settle permanently on farms. The English immigrants are chiefly artisans and mechanics; generally of a respectable class. The Scotch immigrants are frugal and industrious, and turn out small shopkeepers or farmers. Sweden sends a good class of citizens to our shores, and they arrive in this country better posted in regard to it than the average immigrant, and make a bee-line at once for their kindred *émigrés*, who have large colonies or settlements in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Swiss immigrants are remarkably industrious and careful, while the French furnish chiefly artisans and wine-makers.

For the sake of completeness, and for the convenience of those who are particularly interested in immigration, or who may wish to see its data in tabular and official form, we append the subjoined official report of the numbers and nationalities of immigrants who have landed at this port during the last ten years:

<i>Nationality.</i>	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Ireland . . . . .	32,652	47,330	25,784	32,210	91,157
Germany . . . . .	28,270	37,899	27,139	27,740	35,002
England . . . . .	10,375	11,361	5,632	7,975	18,757
Scotland . . . . .	2,325	1,617	659	692	1,937
France . . . . .	1,532	1,549	1,200	1,187	1,303
Switzerland . . . . .	791	1,422	1,398	1,254	1,194
Holland . . . . .	261	440	331	456	407
Wales . . . . .	500	811	697	1,062	1,143
Norway . . . . .	36	53	93	22	238
Sweden . . . . .	318	361	382	663	1,370
Italy . . . . .	399	542	750	487	444
Belgium . . . . .	57	76	165	195	456
Spain . . . . .	234	228	190	124	202
West Indies . . . . .	416	523	165	156	256
Denmark . . . . .	493	495	612	1,689	1,580



<i>Nationality.</i>	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Ireland . . . . .	89,399	70,462	68,047	65,134	47,571
Germany . . . . .	57,446	83,451	106,710	117,591	101,986
England . . . . .	23,710	27,287	36,186	33,712	29,695
Scotland . . . . .	1,126	3,902	4,979	6,315	7,390
France . . . . .	1,804	2,059	3,246	3,204	2,811
Switzerland . . . . .	1,652	2,513	3,685	3,985	3,382
Holland . . . . .	615	729	1,506	2,156	1,205
Wales . . . . .	659	505	540	142	699
Norway . . . . .	88	158	583	309	1,008
Sweden . . . . .	1,516	2,337	3,907	4,843	14,520
Italy . . . . .	475	591	928	1,032	993
Belgium . . . . .	186	97	157	1,623	149
Spain . . . . .	196	224	315	203	210
West Indies . . . . .	236	283	246	314	171
Denmark . . . . .	565	727	1,526	1,372	1,087

The subjoined table shows the total amount of immigration for each of these ten years respectively :

1859, . . . . .	79,322	1864, . . . . .	182,296
1860, . . . . .	105,162	1865, . . . . .	196,353
1861, . . . . .	65,539	1866, . . . . .	233,418
1862, . . . . .	76,306	1867, . . . . .	242,731
1863, . . . . .	156,844	1868, . . . . .	213,686

while the accompanying table exhibits the total number of the immigrants of each nationality which have landed at Castle Garden since the incorporation of the Commissioners of Emigration in May, 1847 :

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Irish . . . . .	1,597,805	South Americans . . . . .	2,235
German . . . . .	1,536,649	Portuguese . . . . .	1,470
English . . . . .	498,578	Nova Scotians . . . . .	1,190
Scotch . . . . .	100,595	Russians . . . . .	1,254
French . . . . .	74,405	Canadians . . . . .	688
Swiss . . . . .	62,608	Mexicans . . . . .	700
Dutch . . . . .	27,100	Sicilians . . . . .	297
Welsh . . . . .	22,723	Chinese . . . . .	399
Norwegian . . . . .	16,292	East Indies . . . . .	168
Swedes . . . . .	41,085	Greeks . . . . .	105
Italian . . . . .	13,164	Turks . . . . .	110
Belgians . . . . .	7,797	Arabs . . . . .	8
Spanish . . . . .	6,201	Africans . . . . .	70
West Indies . . . . .	6,129	Australians . . . . .	100
Danes . . . . .	12,504	Japanese . . . . .	97
Poles . . . . .	4,024	Central Americans . . . . .	40
Sardinians . . . . .	2,306	Unknown . . . . .	107

Total . . . . . : . . . . . 4,038,991

NEARLY A THOUSAND NEW AMERICANS PER DAY—AMERICA THE  
HOME OF THE OPPRESSED.

From these tables it will be seen that the average yearly number of immigrants arriving in this country, via New York, has reached about 180,000 souls, while the immigration to this port during the last eight years has been greatly on the increase. As to the present data of immigration, the current year, 1869, promises to surpass its predecessors, as from January 1 to May 1, 1869, 65,177 immigrants have landed at Castle Garden, nearly 1,000 more than had arrived during the same period of last year. The month just ended, June, has been especially marked by a rush of immigration; and in May 28,000 persons were registered on the books of Castle Garden. During one week of June the total immigration exceeded 10,000 souls.

These figures are literally enormous. Great as are most of the aspects of American life, we doubt whether, after all, the immigration at Castle Garden is not its greatest feature. Just think of it! About 35,000 strangers—not mere visitors—but persons desirous of becoming citizens, or at least residents, coming to the metropolis from all other parts of the world, 500 people a day joining our ranks. These statistics may well justify the most ambitious hopes for the future of our favored land.

As the total population of the United States is computed by statisticians familiar with the subject, basing their estimates upon the last census and subsequent developments, at not far from 40,000,000 of inhabitants, it is evident that the per centage of our directly foreign or immigrant population may be safely set down as more than one-tenth of the entire number. For, although many of the four millions and over immigrants who have landed on our shores during the last twenty-two years have died or disappeared, yet it can fairly be presumed that the deficit thus made in the ranks has been supplied by the births of their children; and, besides, it must be borne in mind that a considerable number of immigrants yearly land at her ports in the United States, outside the City of New York; so that estimated altogether, it

may be approximately reckoned that our foreign immigrant element embraces from one-tenth to one-eighth of our total population, certainly not much less and probably not much more.

#### THE TIMES OF IMMIGRATION.

Immigration is, of course, determined by the external circumstances of climate and weather. During the intense heat of summer, and particularly during the intense cold and dangerous storms of winter it somewhat slackens. May and June, September and October, the four really pleasant periods of the year, are the months in which immigration is found to be most brisk.

#### STATISTICS OF THE EMIGRANT CARRYING TRADE.

Even the larger steamers, such as the Inman and Cunard liners, carry more immigrants in the steerage than passengers in the cabin, while many vessels are devoted altogether to the carrying of immigrants. Last year, eighty-four steamers made 441 trips across the Atlantic from Europe to New York, each bringing more immigrants than other passengers; and sixty of the steamers and 317 of the trips were almost wholly monopolized by the carrying of immigrants bound for and landed at Castle Garden. Besides all these steamers, more than that number of sailing vessels, making two or three trips annually, are wholly devoted to the immigrant carrying trade. Which is thus seen to be a commercial or marine item of great pecuniary importance.

#### THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF IMMIGRATION AS SHOWN IN ITS DETAILS—A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WHAT IS DONE FOR THE IMMIGRANT.

By an arrangement for mutual convenience, approved by custom and sanctioned by law, an arrangement which works alike for the benefit of the owners and consignees of ships, the Board of Emigration, the State of New York, and the immigrants themselves, it is understood and agreed-to bargain that the Board of Emigration at Castle Garden is to receive \$2.50 for every emigrant, male or female, who is landed at

this port. This sum if termed head-money; and in consideration of the payment of this sum the immigrant is to receive the facilities of Castle Garden and the care of the Commissioners of Emigration for two years after his or her arrival in this city. This head-money is charged to the immigrant, or is included in his passage money, and is collected on the other side, and paid to the Board of Emigration by the various lines upon this side upon the acceptance of the sworn manifest of the captain of the vessel. Copies, in the various languages, of the general rules and regulations, and circulars of the general design of Castle Garden are distributed conspicuously in the vessel, so that when they arrive in this port the immigrant is supposed to have a general knowledge of Castle Garden. On reaching the city, the immigrants are taken in charge by the Castle Garden authorities, and are conveyed thither, directly or indirectly, from anchorage in the stream per Castle Garden barge, or from the pier at which the vessel lands. Reaching the Garden, the immigrant passes through a series of interrogations and inspections, semi-medical and otherwise; his name, nationality, etc., are registered; if any money or message is awaiting him from any expectant friend or relative in this country the fact is announced to him by an interpreter; if he wishes his baggage checked or taken care of, he can be accommodated; if he has gold with him, or foreign currency, it can be exchanged for United States greenbacks at the market rates, which are displayed on the blackboard daily; if he wishes to eat, he can do so at a lunch-table inside the inclosure. There is a telegraph office at hand, where he can communicate with any point or person; there are wash-rooms for the men and the women; there is a hospital for any who chance to be taken sick; and there are accommodations, roomy if rough, for his lying down and resting, if so disposed, till he has made his immediate arrangements.

The first point is to keep the immigrants by themselves, separate from the outside world, secure from the impositions of designing parties, until they have decided upon their destination. This is accomplished by keeping them so much as possible inside the Castle Garden inclosure, and permit-

ting no unauthorized person within the bounds. The next point is to get them away from the Garden as rapidly as circumstances will allow, either by procuring them employment through the agency of a large intelligence office connected with the institution, or by seeing that they procure at once the proper tickets to take them to any desired destination. The authorized agents, or rather the ticket sellers of three roads, the Erie, the New York Central, and the New Jersey Central Railroads, are permitted to sell tickets within the Garden, and these only; or if the immigrant wishes, he may procure whatever railway ticket he may wish direct from the Board of Emigration; so that in this respect he need never with ordinary intelligence and precaution be deceived.

In addition to this, however, the immigrant is entitled to enough food to sustain life, provided he cannot procure it from other sources, from the hands of the Commissioners of Emigration. He is also entitled to be sent to the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island, if he require it; and if cheated by a native, has a right to seek redress at the bar of the Commissioners during any period not exceeding two years from his original date of landing.

Surely these cares and these privileges are ample equivalents for the payment of \$2.50 per head; and without a doubt the City of New York at the present time is *par excellence* the city of immigrants—the city in which of all others in the world, the immigrant is most welcome and most secure.

#### THE VALUE OF AN IMMIGRANT—A PERSONAL AND PECUNIARY CALCULATION.

Having now considered in detail all the facilities afforded and the dangers incident to the immigrant in the City of New York, it will be in order to consider the exact amount of value attached to an immigrant in this country. The data for this information are comparatively simple, yet efficient.

From recent observations, and from comparisons of hundreds and thousands of individual cases, it has been as-

certained that, as a general rule, each immigrant who lands in this country brings with him or her about \$50 or its equivalent. The Germans, Swedes, and Scotch, as a class, bring more, and some other nationalities, as the Irish and Italians, bring less; and the above rule holds good in a majority of cases; and 200,000 immigrants, therefore, enrich this country to the amount of \$1,000,000. A daily immigration of five hundred people yields to the country an increase of \$25,000 to its daily wealth, and an annual immigration of 180,000 souls add about \$9,000,000 to the riches of the United States. Taking the whole immigration which has passed through Castle Garden since the foundation of the Board of Commissioners, it will be found by making the necessary multiplication, that over \$200,000,000 have been brought into this country since 1847.

It is also calculated by those best informed upon the subject, that, entirely independent of any money brought into the country by an immigrant, every able-bodied man aged twenty-one, who comes to this or another port, willing to work, is worth to the country about \$2,000, as the country has the benefit of his labor without having to undergo the expense of having brought him to maturity, which expense for twenty-one years could not by any possibility have been less than \$100 a year or over \$2,000 in toto. Now, at least one immigrant out of every six being able-bodied, is worth this amount to the place of his adoption; consequently, on the estimates already given, it may be calculated that in this way about \$160,000 a day is added to the value of the country by giving to it eighty or ninety able-bodied, full grown, would-be-citizens, and certainly laborers, which is at the rate, of \$1,120,000 per week, or over \$58,000,000, or its equivalent of available wealth brought into this country every year by the immigration. New York shows very truly, in a pecuniary point of view, that immigration is a stupendous institution.

#### THE VALUE OF IMMIGRATION TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

It must also be borne in mind that the State of New York derives an especial benefit from this immigration at

Castle Garden, as each immigrant pays \$2.50 to the treasury of the Empire State. The subjoined table shows the value of this item during the past year:

RECEIPTS OF THE IMMIGRATION AT CASTLE GARDEN DURING  
THE YEAR 1868.

January.....	\$13,589	50	August.....	\$46,870	00
February.....	11,710	00	September.....	47,800	00
March.....	28,079	00	October.....	44,587	50
April.....	42,477	50	November.....	38,385	00
May.....	87,727	50	December.....	23,737	50
June.....	82,744	50			
July.....	70,772	50	Total.....	\$538,480	50

On the average it may be stated that about \$1,250 per day is received at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration—the major portion of which passes ultimately into the coffers of the State; for notwithstanding all the heavy expenses of the Board of Commissioners, it not only pays for itself, but brings several hundred thousand dollars annually into the State Treasury.

But the State of New York derives from immigration to Castle Garden an advantage far beyond any moneys transferred to the coffers of its treasury. As travel to distant parts of the Union is at once expensive, and to the immigrant in some portions even dangerous, a large per centage of strangers landing on our shores prefer to settle if they can in the immediate vicinity of the place of landing. Thus it has been definitely ascertained that the Labor Exchange Department of Castle Garden from January 1st to December 31st of last year procured employment for 31,143 immigrants, viz: 18,114 males, and 13,029 females; of the males, 4,311 were mechanics, 13,803 were agricultural and common laborers; of the females, 474 were skilled laborers (seamstresses, cooks, laundresses), and 12,555 were common house servants. These immigrants found employment in the following States:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
New York, Metropolitan District.....	6,579	6,984
“ outside of “ .....	5,728	2,979
New Jersey.....	3,320	2,368
Connecticut.....	884	262
Pennsylvania.....	583	147
Illinois.....	222	44
South Carolina.....	133	61
Massachusetts.....	177	36

This table shows that more than one-half—almost two-thirds—of the immigrants who found employment through the Labor Exchange at all, settled in the City and State of New York, and more than one-third of the whole number within the City of New York. Nearly one-third of all the arrivals at Castle Garden are destined for or finally settle within the limits of New York State, as is shown by the subjoined official table of the number and destination of immigrants during the year 1868 :

<i>States.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>States.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Arkansas.....	78	Mexico.....	14
Alabama.....	114	Mississippi.....	84
British Columbia.....	66	Montana.....	14
Canada.....	2,723	New Hampshire.....	411
California.....	3,989	Nova Scotia.....	150
Connecticut.....	3,458	New York.....	65,714
Colorado.....	38	New Jersey.....	5,916
Central America.....	21	Nebraska.....	1,410
Cuba.....	14	North Carolina.....	114
Delaware.....	409	New Brunswick.....	113
District of Columbia....	873	Nevada.....	18
Dacotah.....	38	New Mexico.....	5
Florida.....	34	Ohio.....	11,133
Georgia.....	127	Oregon.....	30
Illinois.....	4,625	Pennsylvania.....	16,926
Iowa.....	7,040	Rhode Island.....	2,279
Indiana.....	3,852	South Carolina.....	148
Idaho.....	15	South America.....	185
Kentucky.....	1,392	Texas.....	266
Kansas.....	1,085	Tennessee.....	540
Louisiana.....	567	Vermont.....	533
Massachusetts.....	7,604	Virginia.....	731
Maryland.....	1,604	West Indies.....	14
Maine.....	293	Wisconsin.....	16,537
Michigan.....	7,324	West Virginia.....	22
Minnesota.....	5,891	Utah.....	3,115
Missouri.....	6,517		
			216,222



Nearly 66,000 people added to the available population of New York State in a single year speaks more than volumes of the importance of immigration.

To show that the calculations concerning the value of immigration to the State of New York are not based upon any one year merely, but hold good for long periods, we herewith give a table of the avowed destination of immigrants landed at Castle Garden from August 1, 1854, to January 1, 1869 (over fifteen years).

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
New York .....	886,457	Maryland .....	16,448
Pennsylvania .....	192,745	California .....	19,017
Illinois .....	175,102	Minnesota .....	22,534
Wisconsin .....	164,657	Utah .....	21,408
Ohio .....	108,248	Virginia .....	7,450
Massachusetts .....	102,745	Kentucky .....	10,776
Canada .....	48,133	District of Columbia .....	8,728
New Jersey .....	55,008	Vermont .....	3,895
Unknown .....	22,035	Louisiana .....	4,104
Michigan .....	44,987	South Carolina .....	1,705
Connecticut .....	35,127	Maine .....	3,783
Iowa .....	36,070	Tennessee .....	3,661
Missouri .....	39,895	New Hampshire .....	2,687
Indiana .....	26,392	Delaware .....	1,859
Rhode Island .....	19,145		

#### EDUCATION AMONG IMMIGRANTS.

To prove that the idea entertained in certain quarters that an immigrant is as a rule an ignorant person, is utterly incorrect, we would simply state that out of 31,143 average emigrants, who were last year examined in this respect 23,740, or nearly four-fifths of the whole number, could read and write, of which 15,018 were males, and 8,728 were females.

The subjoined list of the occupations of some 3,500 men and boys who have settled in the city of New York during the year, also shows that immigrants are a useful portion of the community.

Architects .....	3	Ironmolders .....	73
Apprentices .....	60	Locksmiths .....	68
Bakers .....	106	Machinists .....	61
Brushmakers .....	11	Masons .....	152
Barbers .....	44	Millers .....	22
Barkeepers .....	35	Millwrights .....	16
Basketmakers .....	13	Musicians .....	61
Blacksmiths .....	91	Nailsmiths .....	7
Bookbinders .....	30	Polishers .....	21
Bricklayers .....	125	Painters .....	53
Brewers .....	27	Paperhangers .....	6
Butchers .....	76	Puddlers .....	23
Cabinetmakers .....	351	Plasterers .....	18
Capmakers .....	20	Plumbers .....	4
Canvassers .....	16	Porters .....	49
Carpenters .....	296	Printers .....	6
Carriagemakers .....	6	Silver Papermakers .....	3
Cigarmakers .....	57	Slateroofers .....	16
Clerks .....	39	Shoemakers .....	350
Coalminers .....	267	Saddlers .....	31
Confectioners .....	26	Spinners .....	25
Coopers .....	73	Stonecutters .....	43
Cutlers .....	5	Stocking-weavers .....	11
Dyers .....	26	Tailors .....	427
Deckhands .....	18	Teachers .....	7
Druggists .....	2	Tanners .....	85
Engravers .....	10	Tinsmiths .....	81
Florists .....	6	Turners .....	41
Filecutters .....	4	Upholsterers .....	20
Furriers .....	11	Varnishers .....	4
Gardeners .....	176	Waiters .....	21
Gilders .....	2	Watchmakers .....	56
Gasfitters .....	2	Weavers .....	308
Goldsmiths .....	17	Wheelwrights .....	71
Glasscutters .....	14	Wool-sorters .....	6
Hatters .....	12	Sign-painters .....	3
Heaters .....	27	Soapmakers .....	7
Harnessmakers .....	18		

### IMMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

I now beg leave to draw attention to a letter addressed October 13, 1867, by a clergyman of the Church of England, Rev. Dr. Goodchild, of the University of Cambridge, England, to Rev. Dr. Huddart, of this city, who, it may be remembered, was prominently connected with the late Immigration Aid Society. This letter, if that Society procured nothing else to consecrate its memory, is sufficient for that purpose.

## Letter from an English Clergyman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 13, 1867.

TO DR. R. TOWNSEND HUDDART:

SIR:—I observe by the public prints that the increase of the laboring population by means of immigration into this State is very greatly desired—that there is an association to promote it, and that you have been requested to deliver a public lecture in order to advance the object. I trust, therefore, that you will forgive me for intruding upon you, if, as an Englishman, most intimately acquainted with England, and also with the Australasian Colonies, and the subject in question as connected with them, I presume to offer some remarks. I venture to do this because it appears to me that there is in this State a great deal of misconception on the subject; I mean in this way, viz., that what is so much wanted here, is *here* looked upon as much more difficult of accomplishment, than in reality it would be found, if only means were taken to effect the immigration of large bodies of mechanics and other laborers from Great Britain into California.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF THE WRITER.

I may say that I am thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of my country with reference to the subject of emigration from it, and with the laboring population; and having held for very nearly a quarter of a century a recognized public position, to which I hope to return at the beginning of next year, and having also held the office of Honorary Secretary (which implies the entire management) of a "Laborers' Friend Society," embracing eighteen parishes in the neighborhood of my residence, for a period of seven years, I have been much brought into intercourse with the English laboring population.

## NUMBER AND DESTINATION OF ENGLISH EMIGRANTS.

The immense number that yearly leaves Great Britain and Ireland in the hope of improving their circumstances is too well known to need a single remark. I am well aware that

the great difficulty these persons experience is to know *WHERE* to go *for the best*; some *fancying* (for very frequently they have no better guide to follow,) one place, some another, some induced to go where they already have friends, and most of them, led by some casual circumstance, irrespective of what should be the great consideration, viz., the most promising field for their advancement, and this simply for want of better information *that can be relied on*.

CALIFORNIA THE BEST PLACE TO GO TO.

I may say that I speak feelingly and from experience upon this subject. The object for which I left my home upon leave of absence, was this: I have a very large family, and seven of them are sons. I was oppressed with the difficulty and almost impossibility of setting so many out in life with any comfort in an old country (where everything is full to overflowing) without either very large capital or very great interest. I resolved, therefore, to try to start them in a new country, and as my object was to buy land, believing that they were too inexperienced to be left to do this by themselves with the hope of a satisfactory result, I determined to attempt it myself. During the two last years I have therefore been in many parts of Australia, in New Zealand, both North and Middle Islands, and in Tasmania. From many causes, which I need not here particularise, I was not at all satisfied to attempt to invest in land in any of those places. I, however, read everything I could meet with, and sought information from every source in my power, with a view to determine what is the most promising land to attempt to settle in, and the result of all this was that I came to California. I have now been here three months, have traveled, for the purpose of informing myself, over 1,000 miles in the State, and am perfectly satisfied that I came to a right conclusion, and that this State is, in very many particulars, infinitely more advantageous to the British emigrant than any of the Australasian Colonies.

## BRITISH IGNORANCE OF CALIFORNIA.

The inference then that I would draw from the above is, *that the advantages of this State are now not only insufficiently known, but that they are literally not known at all in Great Britain.* In fact I may most truthfully state that NOTHING is there popularly known about this country, and that the only ideas of it that exist there are some very confused and indistinct notions about its gold fields; that the most erroneous notions prevail as to its condition, the state of society, &c., &c., and that it is looked upon as a place lawless in the extreme, without any security for life or property—without any civilized institutions; and all this with a perfect ignorance of its wonderful fruitfulness, the immense capabilities of its soil, and (judging from its grapes and other magnificent fruits) its admirable climate—in fact, *it is believed to be a place as much to be shunned and avoided as the deserts of Africa,* and about as soon to be thought of with any view to settlement and a future home.

It is impossible not to believe that if the true state of the case were properly and efficiently made known in my country, many thousands of those who are by chance or other insufficient reasons going elsewhere, would immediately be attracted to these shores.

This is not mere assertion, for there is a very notable instance before the public which proves it beyond the possibility of a doubt; the public prints and other documents will fully attest the truth of what I am about to state.

## PLAN ADOPTED BY THE COLONY OF QUEENSLAND IN 1862.

A few years ago—I think it was in 1862—the Colony of Queensland, in Australia, determined to take effectual means to attract a large increase of immigrants to that colony; they appointed an agent, at an adequate salary and traveling expenses, to make the advantages of Queensland known in Great Britain; and a most efficient agent he was. The plan that he adopted was this: he traveled the length and breadth of the country throughout, and not only in the

towns, small as well as large, but even in the populous country places, he held meetings and gave lectures—dwelling much upon the advantages of the colony he was recommending. He had prepared a pamphlet setting forth all the advantages that Queensland offered, and before holding a meeting in any place, as well as at the time of meeting, he took care that this pamphlet should be *sown broadcast* in the neighborhood. I have a copy of this pamphlet now before me, which came into my hands in England at the time; it bears upon it evidence of the number that had then been circulated—viz: 80,000, and it is dated 1863. He invited any person to come to him after the meeting and lecture were over, to make any inquiries or obtain any further information he desired; and he was indefatigable and very courteous in attending to every one that came to him. The result of this was, that two shiploads of emigrants from Great Britain, consisting each of some four hundred persons, sailed *every month* for Queensland, and this continued for some years, thus giving an increase of mechanic and other laboring population to the colony of some 10,000 persons a year. Indeed, so great was the influx into Queensland that the thing was there greatly overdone, because the requirements of that land were not adequate to the large number who *were found most ready to go when information was placed before them*, and also, no doubt, because the advantages of that country had been misrepresented and magnified, and so the system had to be put a stop to. I was myself in Australia last year when this took place, and was a witness to the effects of the ultra-immigration referred to. The inference is unavoidable, that if a similar plan were adopted, equal, or, indeed (looking to the greatly superior advantages of this State) greater results would without doubt ensue.

#### LOW WAGES IN ENGLAND.

I have been a considerable employer of labor in England, and can testify that the *highest* wages of agricultural laborers are not more (with the exception of the harvest month) than half-a-crown, or about sixty cents a day; while

there is abundance of labor to be had for two shillings, or forty-eight cents, a day, and, in some districts, for even less. Indeed, this is too notorious to any one at all acquainted with the subject and the country to need a single observation; and I see by recent accounts in the English newspapers that in one district the laborers had actually entered upon a strike in order to obtain *two shillings per day*—an amount (how trifling when compared with the lowest rate of remuneration in this State) beyond which their imaginations did not seem to reach. Little wonder would it be that such men should rush to the prospect of bettering such a condition—and to *such* prospects as are here offered—and as little wonder that they should resort to every honest expedient to procure the necessary passage money. Indeed the only wonder is how they exist and often maintain a family upon such an amount, especially with meat at something like twenty-four cents per pound—but the truth is they are very seldom able to obtain a morsel of animal food. It is not necessary to be very sanguine to suppose that the prospect of a good meal of meat, etc., for ten cents, or five pence, (not to be obtained in England under a shilling), and work at six or seven shillings a day, at least, would overcome a great many difficulties. What the effect would be when the amount of wages common here were placed before them by any one in whom they have confidence, can scarcely be conceived. And then, with regard to mechanics, the highest rate of wages in the towns of England, and in London, for carpenters and bricklayers was, when I left the country, about six shillings, or one and a half dollars per day; but in country places there were good hands getting four and sixpence, or little more than a dollar per day. In San Francisco, lodgings and living need cost only about one-half what they can be got for in London.

#### THE QUEENSLAND PLAN THE THING FOR CALIFORNIA.

There is no doubt that a simple expedient like that adopted by Queensland would have the effect of sending thousands of these men in a short time to this State. If these facts

were only duly considered and acted upon by the steamship companies who are bringing men from New York and the Eastern States, where wages are much higher than they are in England, or if they would but co-operate with others desirous of promoting emigration here, the object desired would very speedily be effected, and in numbers to almost any extent. But besides these classes, there are others the introduction of whom into the State would be quite as beneficial to it, and the immigration of whom into it would be as easily brought about at the same time and by the same simple machinery. I allude to persons who would bring capital into the State in sums, perhaps small as to individual amounts, but large and influential in the aggregate.

#### SMALL FARMERS WITH CAPITAL.

There are in England, Scotland and Wales, and also in Ireland, large numbers of men scarcely better off than agricultural laborers—men who hold a few acres of land, but who with the prices at which wheat is likely now (or very shortly) permanently to rule, and with the very heavy taxes and other burdens upon land in Great Britain—are scarcely able to realize a bare subsistence. These men, by the natural love innate in every man for the possession, or even the occupation of land where ownership cannot be attained, cling to their holdings as long as possible; but, independently of the fact that they are being rapidly compelled to relinquish them on account of their not being able to live by them in competition with the larger holders, there is another circumstance now operating in Great Britain which brings about the same result. There can be no question that under the present circumstances of that country, with the heavy burdens upon the land, the occupation of the soil in large farms is much more remunerative than when held in small quantities; and the tendency now is, to absorb all the small holdings into the large adjacent farms. From these causes the class of small holders of whom I am speaking, will soon become extinct. These men are well aware of this, but still they are unable to help themselves; they



very naturally stave off as long as they can the evil day (to them) of working for others, and so entirely losing their independence.

But these men have some capital, in the stock and crops of their few acres; and small though it may be, it would be sufficient to start them in such a land as California, with more comforts than they had been used to, and those rapidly increasing. Can it be doubted that these men would *jump at a prospect* which under such promising circumstances would relieve them from their difficulties, and so well compensate them for the inevitable necessity of losing their little farms? Again—what the effect would be if a statement of the manifold advantages here offered, with the certain prospect of *land of their own*, and in much larger quantities and much more fruitful than anything they had been used to, were placed before them by authority which they did not doubt, and by one who at the same time was able and willing to put them in the way of attaining all that they desire (as in the case of the Queensland agent), cannot well be defined. That the immigration at once into this State of the *best class* of persons for a country like this, bringing at the same time both *labor* and *capital*, would be enormous, may safely be calculated on. The Queensland agent set before the people of Great Britain that a man who could command £162, or about \$810, found himself immediately on landing in Queensland in possession of a farm of 160 acres, and yet numbers of men, with the great inducement held out to them (although fallacious to a great extent) were found to have so large a sum at command, or were able to produce it. In Australia, it should be remembered, the very *lowest* upset price for any land, however bad, is not less than £1, or \$5 per acre, and this entirely in the state in which nature left it; and the difficulty was that much of the land was comparatively useless, and required large capital to make it productive; and there were *no markets*; so that a man could not, (as he could here), maintain himself by the production of vegetables, fruit, etc., until he was able by degrees to bring the whole of his land into cultivation.

## CALIFORNIA PREFERABLE TO AUSTRALIA.

It requires but little knowledge of this State to see how different are the circumstances here, where the facilities for production and for a ready market are practically without limit, where resources of so many kinds are inexhaustible, and the capability of usefully and beneficially absorbing any number of immigrants is beyond calculation.

It is, I think, abundantly clear from the above that if the advantages of this State were brought before the people of Great Britain in a similar way and by a properly informed person, (and I think the prejudices of my countrymen would make it necessary that he should be an Englishman,) an immediate immigration here of many thousands of the right sort of persons might at once be effected, and annually continued for many years to come; and this, at a comparatively small expense. No doubt the greater the inducement offered, the better it would be. Of course, if the State, or any society or other body of persons, could offer any quantity of land, however small, or even facilities for obtaining it, or any other advantages, it would be a great additional inducement to the intending emigrant. The only expense would be that of the agent, and I conceive that that would be comparatively small. If therefore, this be so, and I think it cannot be refuted, the object which appears to be so much desired by every employer, and by every other person who has the welfare and advancement of California really at heart, may be at once effected, and at a comparatively trifling cost.

I believe there is no doubt whatever but that by the above simple machinery, many thousands of persons may be settled in and conduce to the advancement of California immediately.

## CHEAP PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.

To take even the most unfavorable circumstances, the voyage round Cape Horn; even this would present scarcely any more difficulty (and that only of a slightly longer voyage) than the passage to Queensland, and ships are constantly chartered to take emigrants thither at about £15 a head,

or even less. There seems no reason why they should not similarly be brought to California; and sure I am that great numbers, if their attention were, as above, called to the advantages it would confer upon them, would gladly undertake *even that* means of transit. But there can be no doubt that if negotiations were opened with the Steamship Companies by way of New York, they would very gladly arrange to bring passengers in such numbers as, say from 500 to 1,000 per month, at a cost very little, if at all, exceeding that which would have to be paid by sailing ship, or, at all events, at a great reduction upon their present rates for individuals. The inquiry might at least be made without cost, and an arrangement entered into only conditionally.

Again, I say, that plenty would be found to pay such sum, if only the resources of this State were brought before them. The instance of the Queensland system, and its success in attracting great numbers there, proves that *however impecunious people may appear, and may really be, yet only place a sufficient and definite inducement before them, they manage to find or to raise an amount which before appeared impossible.*

I beg to apologize for troubling you at so great a length. I trust the importance of the subject will be my excuse with you, and that if you think it worth the trouble, you will bring it before the gentlemen with whom you may act.

I am, sir,

Yours, very faithfully,

GEORGE GOODCHILD,

An M. A. of the University of Cambridge, England.



This pamphlet has already grown so much beyond the limits originally designed that no space remains to repeat facts and the figures all are familiar with touching the condition of the poorer classes, small farmers, etc., in Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy and Scandinavia. It remains to sum up our argument by briefly stating

## WHAT THE IMMIGRANT UNION INTENDS TO DO.

1st. Our first object is to induce as many of our large landholders as possible to place a portion of their lands in our hands for sale to immigrants at low prices and on easy terms. With that object in view we have addressed the following circular

## TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANT UNION, }  
315 California Street, San Francisco. }

GENTLEMEN: The California Immigrant Union, whose principal object is to promote the settlement of the vast body of uncultivated lands in this State, proposes to you as follows: First, we invite from you maps of the lands held by you for sale, accompanied by abstracts of title (the same to be authenticated by the certificate of a reputable attorney), description of your soil, its climate and accessibility to market, and a designation of the lands you are willing to sell to immigrant settlers, which need not be more than from one-tenth to one-quarter of the whole. We will also expect from you a power of attorney for a specified time, authorizing some person approved by the "Union" to sell or lease such portion of the described lands on such terms as shall be agreed on, and at selling prices not exceeding from \$2 to \$5 per acre in gold.

For the purpose of enabling the Union to carry out its objects, it will expect you to become a member of the Union by paying a subscription of \$50 per annum, and will also expect a further payment of five per cent. commission on such sales or leases as it shall actually make to immigrants or others.

In consideration whereof, the "Union" proposes to forward your documents, or copies thereof, to its agents in Europe, with instructions to advertise them among the emigrating

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NOTE.—The 10 cents per acre hitherto required as a prepayment to the fund of the "Union" has been discontinued, and the condition of mere membership substituted therefor.

classes; to furnish immigrants with reliable information of the climate, soil and productions of your lands; to superintend their removal, and to direct them to the lands immediately on their arrival, making to them such sales or leases thereof as they shall find practicable.

It is believed that without the concentrated effort of all who are interested in promoting the prosperity of California, no immigration of any consequence is to be expected, at least of that permanent working class who alone can be relied upon for the development of our agriculture. The palmy days of mining are on the wane. For our future prosperity *we must have population*, and that, too, of the kind in question. An increase of only 100,000 farmers among us (and we have room for 5,000,000) would more than double our crops, would create a large consumption of imports, would give rise to new manufacturing interests finding a home market, and would vastly increase the *volume* of our trade, notwithstanding the *contraction of its radius* through the operations of the Pacific Railroad.

If the few immigrants whom we expect to bring on your lands do well, (and it will be for your interest to assist them to do so), the letters they will write home to their friends will furnish you purchasers for the balance of your lands at much higher prices, thus making a large profit on your original investment a matter of absolute certainty, and directly proportionate to the degree of energy with which you support the "California Immigrant Union."

If, on the contrary, the class to which you belong refuses to rally to our support, they will soon find that an Immigrant Society cannot live long on the mere charities of those who expect no personal benefit therefrom. *The real estate owners are the parties who make money out of immigrants immediately on their arrival*, because the mere presence of population creates a demand, first of all, for land for their homes. That land, under the present prospects of California, is no longer rising in value. The local gain, caused by the shifting of our old population from one section of the State to another, is lost by the section from whence it removes.

But *we* seek to improve *all* sections by the clear addition, from extraneous sources, of a large working population. If this movement succeeds your fortune is assured. If it fails, you fail with it; for, if no tide of immigration sets toward California, who will care to buy your unoccupied and unproductive lands?

All persons paying \$50 in coin to the "Union" for any purpose will thereby become members thereof for one year, and entitled to one vote; and those paying in excess of that sum will be entitled to an additional vote for one year for each additional \$50 so paid by them.

Please address your communications to the "OFFICERS OF THE CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANT UNION, No. 315 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO."

Already this circular has produced an effect, and several thousands of acres of the best valley land have been offered us for sale to actual settlers with families at \$2 50 per acre, payable at the convenience of the purchaser within five years, without interest. We need, however, to get the control of a million or two of acres of good land on similar terms, and for that purpose we are making vigorous and systematic efforts to investigate, county by county, the ownership, quantity, quality, etc., of all the land in the agricultural portions of the State, with especial reference to ascertaining what proportion of the available land yet remains in the hands of the Government, and the chances for immigrants at low prices from private hands.

#### ADVERTISING CALIFORNIA ABROAD.

2d. When we are certain that the representations of our agents in Europe on the subject of lands in California can be verified by the Society, we design to have pamphlets written, translated into various languages, and "sown broadcast" among the country people, as Mr. Goodchild suggests, by traveling agents sent from California, working under responsible central agencies at Liverpool, at Hamburg or Bremen, and at Copenhagen. These pamphlets will be written something on the plan of the late *brochure*, by G.

O'Hara Taaffe, Esq., Danish Consul of this city, which has already reached its third Danish edition. They will contain directions for reaching California, with particular mention of the Central Agencies of the Union, estimates of traveling expenses, etc., etc. The Agents will be instructed to use their best efforts for the first year or two to bring out *farmers having families and some means*, and not to send us mere laborers or paupers, or any class that would be likely to become a charge upon the public here. We have only to copy the arrangements made by the Castle Garden management to secure this object.

On the subject of how little is actually known about California in Europe, and even in the United States, we are ourselves woefully ignorant. We are apt to attribute our own knowledge to others, fancying that what we daily read in our own papers, is of course read by all the world. Any one can satisfy himself of the falsity of this notion by reflecting on how little time he himself spends in reading German, Danish, English, Irish or French papers, or those published in New York, Boston, Chicago, or even in his own birth-place. Besides, the *fact* is that our papers do not circulate East to any appreciable extent. The writer, on a recent trip through eighteen States and Territories, *could not find a single copy of any of our papers in any Hotel reading room, where files of papers from every other American city were always on hand.* Only at the office of the Pacific Union Express Company, in New York, were the *Alta* and *Bulletin* to be regularly found. At the Sherman and Tremont Houses, in Chicago, the most prominent of our journals had never been heard of. And the quotations of California news in Eastern papers are generally very brief and meagre. It seemed, too, especially in the country papers, as if the editors preferred to republish whatever was to our disadvantage than otherwise. The letter of Mr. Goodchild shows the grossness of this ignorance about us in England. The pamphlet of Mr. Taaffe, before alluded to, shows to what extent a Californian, writing in Copenhagen, felt obliged to go, to disabuse the minds of the Danes of their absurd

notions about us. Hence the work of the Immigrant Union in advertising the facts about our country will be enormous, while the statements it authorizes will have to be within the truth on very many points, or they will not be believed.

#### DOMESTIC SERVICE.

3d. To housekeepers desiring to be relieved from the terrors of our present system of domestic service, we address the following circular :

#### TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The California Immigrant Union proposes to housekeepers in the cities, towns, and especially the country parts of California, as follows :

In consideration of \$120, gold coin, to be paid by any respectable housekeeper, the "Union" will agree to select in Europe, and deliver to such housekeeper, at its depot in San Francisco, passage paid, a cook, laundress, chambermaid, nurse, or other female servant, such as shall be ordered, *for family service only*, by the applicant.

The "Union," through its regular agents will take every precaution to select, in Europe, only persons of sound health and good moral character. It will also exact satisfactory proof of capacity and skill in the various occupations they may profess. It will further, require an agreement in writing, to be endorsed by two friends or relatives, from each person (whose passage they propose to pay), that such person will serve in the family of the applicant in California, for one year after arrival, without further wages than her passage money, board, lodging, necessary clothing, and medical attendance. The payment of further wages to be optional with her employer, who, moreover, will be expected to take the risk of the compliance with her contract on the part of the servant after her arrival.

But in consideration of \$30 in gold, additional payment, the Union will guarantee the compliance of the servant with her contract, for twelve months after her arrival, to the extent of furnishing another servant for the unexpired time or of returning a *pro rata* portion of the whole payment.

A similar arrangement, but without guarantee, will be



made with railroad companies, manufactories, silk and wine growers, etc., for skilled or unskilled male or female labor; the terms whereof will be made known at the office of the "Union."

As the "Union" cannot commence operations in this matter until a large number of orders have been received, all applicants are requested to send in their orders at once. Applications will be filled as far as possible in the order of their dates.

#### COMMENTS ON THE CIRCULAR TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

It is confidently expected that by this means domestic servants of the very best kind can be supplied to thousands of families, especially to those in the country, to whom the luxury is almost now unattainable, owing to the unwillingness of the great majority of our present supply of serving-women to leave the cities. There are no immigration agencies, within our knowledge, now offering absolutely to advance the passage of servant girls from Europe to the United States—consequently we should be able to command the best of the market. Can any one doubt that the poor women of Germany and Denmark, who now work for from \$20 to \$50 per annum, and on short allowance of everything, would gladly work one year for their passage to a country where they could thereafter earn \$200 to \$300 per annum, and eat meat three times a day beside?

The idea of insuring the fidelity of the servants to their agreement, is derived from the working of the Fidelity Insurance Companies of England, where a large business is transacted in that line. We think there would be less loss from this insurance business than is generally feared, because the motive to entice away the emigrés from their engagements will cease, when it is known that by the payment of \$150 to the Immigrant Union every person can obtain a good permanent servant, without robbing her employer, to do which would cost a much higher sum in wages. Again, an Act of Congress passed July 1st, 1864, entitled "*An Act to encourage Immigration*," gives to all persons advancing their passage money to immigrants, a lien on all

wages and other property of said immigrant to the extent of such advances, until their repayment; and it would be the business of the "Union," in case of a loss, to enforce this lien by garnisheeing the wages of the immigrant in her new place. Furthermore, it is proposed that the Labor Exchange should be hereafter consolidated with the "Union," as in the case of Castle Garden, and as all the servants we may bring out will leave Germany under recommendations from employers there, it will be comparatively easy for us to introduce the system of recommendations here, by refusing to procure a new place for any of these women who cannot produce a recommendation from her last employer.

As further exhibit of the law on this point the "Union" begs leave to insert the following opinion of their attorney:

LEGAL OPINION ON THE VALIDITY OF CONTRACTS FOR LABOR, MADE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

*To the California Immigrant Union.*

Agreeably to your request I have examined the question, involving the right of your incorporation to make and enter into contracts with immigrants in foreign countries, and as the result submit the following:

1st. That it is now well settled and established as a *general* principle of law that corporations can and may contract with competent parties, *without* the State or country in which they exist, or were organized.

Corporations created in this country have for many years made contracts in England, with never a doubt suggested of their validity.

U. S. Supreme Court, in 1839, in the case of *Bank of Augusta vs. Earle*; in 13th vol. Peters' Reports, page 519.

See, also, *Tombigbee R. R. Co. vs. Kneeland*; 4th vol. Howard's U. S. Reports, page 16.

See, also, *Kennebec Co. vs. Augusta Insurance and Banking Co.* 6th vol. Gray's Reports, page 204.

Also, *Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. vs. Merchants' Insurance and Trust Co.*; 11th vol. of Humphrey's Reports, page 1.

Again. A corporation may make contracts authorized

by its charter, in a foreign government, provided such contracts are not prohibited by that government.

See case of Blair *vs.* Perpetual Insurance Co.; 10th vol. Missouri Reports, page 559.

The Government of the United States does not prohibit contracts within the scope and spirit of your Society; on the contrary, encourages them by special legislation therefor.

On the 4th of July, 1864, Congress passed an act, entitled "*An Act to Encourage Immigration,*" and authorized the appointment of a "Commissioner of Immigration."

The 2d section of that act is of interest, as pertaining to the object of your body, and reads as follows, to wit:

Sec. 2d. "All contracts that shall be made by emigrants "to the United States, in foreign countries, in conformity "to regulations that may be established by the said Commissioner, whereby emigrants shall pledge the wages of "their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months, to "repay the expenses of their emigration, shall be held to "be valid in law, and may be enforced in the Courts of the "United States, or of the several States and Territories; "and such advances, *if so stipulated in the contract, and the "contract be recorded in the Recorder's office, in the county "where the emigrant shall settle, shall operate as a lien upon "any land thereafter acquired by the emigrant, whether under "the Homestead law, when the title is consummated, or on prop- "erty otherwise acquired, until liquidated by the emigrant; but "nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize "any contract contravening the Constitution of the United "States, or creating in any way the relation of slavery or "servitude."*

Therefore, by the foregoing you will perceive it is simply necessary to procure the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration of the United States, and make your contracts, so far as convenient, in accordance therewith. The *future acquired land or other property* of the immigrant will be at all times liable for, and subject to, the claim for advances.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK F. TAYLOR,

October 22d, 1869,

Attorney.

### AGENCIES ABROAD:

4th. The "Union" will have agencies at the principal places where immigrants *en route* will be likely to require assistance, so as to furnish them with information, protect them from imposition, and secure them speedy and cheap transportation to San Francisco. Such agencies will be required at New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago and Aspinwall.

### IMMIGRANT DEPOT.

5th. It will be indispensable to secure for the use of immigrants a temporary stopping place in San Francisco, where they can be provided for, as at Castle Garden, until furnished with land or employment. We believe this can be done at very moderate expense, or perhaps without expense, by working on the plan adopted by the Sailors' Home of this city. Plenty of landlords can be found who will furnish cheap and plain accommodations to immigrants at their own risk and expense, and that too under the entire control of the "Union," could they only get a contract for its whole business for a term of years. Probably Oakland or San Antonio could furnish the best site for a depot of this nature, but the details of this part of the plan have not yet been matured.

### RAISING A REVENUE.

6th. To do all this work effectually will require a good deal of money, much more than can or ought to be raised by private subscriptions. Though we are now busy in raising funds from the latter source, and thus far with encouraging success, and expect to realize considerable sums from commissions on the sale of lands, and from sums paid for the immigration of servants, yet the minds of all turn naturally to the next Legislature to provide the bulk of the means for carrying on a work of vital necessity to everybody interested in the prosperity of the State, and to every branch of business followed within its limits.

### OUR PRESENT STATUTES ON IMMIGRATION.

On examining our Statutes, we find that a number of measures on the subject have already been passed, repealed, and re-passed. The precedent of a State donation for the benefit of immigrants was enacted in a bill for the relief

of William Waldo, passed in 1853, appropriating \$27,000 to repay him for relieving destitute immigrants on the Plains in 1850. Another Act appointed a Commissioner of Immigration to reside in New York, "provided the State should thereby be put to no expense." His duties were to give information to parties intending to come to California, etc., but we do not know that the office was ever filled.

\*The Acts and parts of Acts at present in force were passed in 1852, 1862 and 1863, and provide in effect simply for the collection of a capitation tax of \$5 on every Chinaman or immigrant from Australia, coming by sea to San Francisco.

These Acts levy no contributions on immigrants coming overland, nor on passengers from New York by steamer. They do not contemplate the encouragement of immigration in any manner. They simply provide that a sufficient bond shall be given, or tax paid, to indemnify the State for ten years against expenses necessarily incurred for the relief, support, or medical care of certain classes of immigrants, and the money so paid goes into the State Hospital Fund. To the difficulties heretofore encountered in securing an honest execution of these laws, we have no wish now to allude, except so far as they point out the danger of making the office of Commissioner of Immigration a merely political one.

The following quotation from a letter from Australia, published in the *Alta California* of November 4th, speaks for itself :

#### A LESSON FROM AUSTRALIA TO CALIFORNIA.

"We are making great efforts to attract immigration hither. The most liberal of our many liberal land laws has just been passed. Any person can now select, either before or after survey, anywhere within the colony 640 acres of land, paying two shillings per acre per annum rent, which, when he has proved his *bona fides*, is reckoned part of the purchase money, which is fixed at one pound sterling per acre. Then the Government has established a system of passage war-

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\* See Hittell's Digest, § 3,592, *et seq.*

rants by which persons desirous of bringing their friends here can do so for almost a nominal sum. Capitalists, too, can purchase these warrants, and so introduce laborers. When the immigrant arrives here, the owners or agents of the ship produce the warrant endorsed by the immigrant, and the Government pays the passage money. But much more than this is done. *The very ablest public man we have has been sent to reside in London as agent of the Colony*, where he has opened offices in grand style. A museum has been forwarded to him, containing specimens of all our minerals and mining machinery, and also models of our fruits, etc., and pamphlets containing much information for gratuitous circulation. Then he is supported by a staff of able lecturers, who are to travel north, south, east and west and tell of the good things to be found in this golden land of the sunny Southern Hemisphere."

#### WHAT THE "UNION" ASKS FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

Now, the plan of the "Union" hitherto quoted, as to sending out agents to proclaim the advantages of our State in Great Britain, in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, France, etc., requires that only *first-class men* should be entrusted with so delicate and responsible a duty. To engage such men, respectable salaries and expenses must be paid. The State should pay those salaries and expenses, within limits to be fixed by law.

2d. To properly advertise among the millions of Europe the natural bounties of California, will require some laborious and skillful writing, and the translation and printing thereof by hundreds of thousands of copies. The State should pay for such labor and printing, as well as the postage and express charges thereon.

3d. The expenses of an Immigrant Depot (if any) and of the Labor Exchange to be connected therewith, should most undoubtedly be borne by the State, because there is no reason whatever why one individual should be taxed (whether by his own consent or otherwise) more than another for a purpose equally beneficial to all the inhabitants of the State.

4th. The hospital expenses of indigent sick among immigrants being already assumed by the State under existing laws, needs not to enter into any new enactment. But on this point attention is respectfully drawn to the fact that a tax of \$5 for hospital purposes on women and children would bear very heavily on the immigration of families, whose presence among us is our greatest need, and would of itself prevent many from undertaking the journey. In New York this tax is but \$2.50 in currency, and if our scheme succeeds as we expect it will, the revenue from this source alone in gold, would, as in New York, (in currency,) go very far towards paying the whole sum the "Union" would require to accomplish all its ends. This is, of course, on the supposition that this tax is to be made equal and uniform in its operations.

5th. The salaries of such officers of the Union, (or of such Commissioners of Immigration as the Legislature may provide to execute its enactments,) whose whole time would be required in this public service, should be paid by the State.

For all of these purposes we believe the sum of \$100,000 per annum would be sufficient, if placed in the right hands, to add 50,000 persons during that time to our population. Those 50,000 persons, at a tax of \$2.50 per caput, would pay \$125,000 to the State, thus requiring no taxation whatever upon the present population to carry out the scheme.

#### ASSISTING PASSAGES.

But there is a broader view to take of this question and one which we may be obliged to adopt in view of the competition we shall encounter, at least in Great Britain, from the superior enterprise of our Australian rivals. It seems from the extract quoted, that "*the government has established a system of passage warrants by which persons desirous of bringing out their friends can do so for an almost nominal sum. Capitalists, too, can purchase those warrants and so introduce laborers. When the immigrant arrives out, the owners or agents of the ship produce the warrant endorsed by the immigrant, and the Government pays the passage money.*" On this point I

cannot do better than quote from the *San Francisco Times* of Oct. 29th, 1869 :

THE COST AND THE PROFIT OF AN IMMIGRANT.

“ Some of our contemporaries have been discussing the value of an immigrant, and rate the worth of a man or woman, in the prime of life, able to gain a living, at \$1,000 to \$2,000. We propose to show what it would cost to bring 2,000 European farmers here ; how much money they would bring into the country ; how much land would be required to furnish them with homes ; how many people would accompany them ; what the gain of our State would be in population ; and how the funds expended in bringing them would be returned to the Treasury. Several thousand farmers annually leave Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, for the United States, and there is no doubt that 2,000 of them could be induced to come here in preference to other States inferior to ours in climate, and less advantageously situated for markets, if the expenditure in traveling were the same. Now, if the State would say to such a man with a wife and four children besides infants, we will repay you half the fare from New York to California, he would close at once with the offer. The State’s outlay for the half fare of such wife and minor children, varying from eighteen years to six, would be equal to two full passages, or \$100. The cost of bringing 2,000 such families on these terms would be \$200,000. The average sum brought by every immigrant landed at Castle Garden, including the men who are without a cent, is \$50 a head. The class of immigrant farmers we speak of would average—and they need not be accepted unless they possess some such sum—\$1,000 a family. In England, £200, or in Germany, 1,500 thalers, would be less than the average capital of the poorer class of small farmers. The aggregate sum brought into the country by 2,000 such families, and added to our local circulation, would be, at this computation, \$2,000,000—that is, ten times the bonus given by the State to induce them to come. If they contented themselves with a quarter section of land for each family, and that is as much as they would be able to



manage with their capital, and till by their own labor, it would take 320,000 acres to find them homes, or just about 20,000 acres more than is now inclosed, or 50 per cent. more than is under crop in the single county of San Joaquin.

“Of course the occupation of such a trifling quantity of land would hardly be appreciated, considering the millions of acres which could be so used; but the productions of these people, with the high state of cultivation their lands would quickly be brought into, would tell upon our markets, and lessen, if not stop, our imports of some articles of domestic consumption now drawn from the East. If we lifted a family such as we speak of from the midst of any little rural community in Europe, we should be certain of attracting with it several of the relatives and friends. These would be adults, and the State should not be asked to contribute to the payment of passage of any single persons of an age to earn and save means of doing so themselves. Friendship and family affection would probably lead younger brothers, grown up sons and nephews of the farmer, unmarried sisters, and nieces of his wife, laborers, plowmen, and others who had worked for him, to come, at their own expense, with the family to their new home. Thus we should, from the immigration of 2,000 farmers, get 12,000 persons, besides infants under four years of age, and of friends and relatives, at four to a family, 8,000 souls more, or 20,000 in all. But this would not be the only gain. Twenty thousand persons could not be transplanted from the rural districts of Europe to California without its making such a commotion in the neighborhood, that 20,000 or 50,000 of the small tradesmen, mechanics, and laborers of the towns and villages in the vicinity would turn their thoughts in our direction, and probably join some of the immigrant parties. Whether they did or not, the 8,000 friends and relatives would bring with them at least \$50 each, and that would be \$400,000 to add to the \$2,000,000 mentioned before; and if the other 20,000 persons came from the towns, the grand total added to our circulation would be \$3,400,000 in coin. The chief advantage, however, would be in the taxable property they would create.

Each family starting with means, would soon acquire property figuring on the assessment rolls, real and personal, of the county in which they resided, at \$2,000, adding \$4,000,000 to the total assessed value of the State, or about \$40,000 to the revenue. The single people and others who would accompany and follow them would yield nearly as much more to the revenue. The outlay would have to be made on these families but once; the revenue derived from them would be annual. The several counties in which they settled would obtain, on an average, twice the income from them that the State would. Further, the impetus that even this small venture in immigration would give to business generally would be felt throughout the community."

The "Immigrant Union" is disposed to leave it to the Legislature, whether or not it would be an economical measure to appropriate separately a sum in excess of the \$100,000 before mentioned, as a special fund wherefrom to meet the suggestions of this quotation. *We may be compelled to do it at least in Great Britain, where we must encounter the strong opposition of the enterprising and liberal Australians.*

#### THE SUBJECT TO BE KEPT OUT OF POLITICS.

We cannot be too urgent in representing to the Legislature, that if this matter be undertaken at all, its enactments be so framed that no politician of either party have any appointment thereunder, or anything to do with the handling of the funds. The "Immigrant Union," composed of responsible and prominent business men, of all parties, religions and nationalities, and without a politician in its organization, offers itself as the custodian and almoner of the State's bounty in this regard, under suitable restrictions, fully believing that the magnitude and delicacy of the duties of such a trust can be better appreciated and performed by such an association than by any political appointment. If, however, it be deemed necessary that State Commissioners be appointed, the "Union" asks that three only be commissioned by the Governor, of whom two shall be nominated by the trustees of the "Union," and one by the

trustees of the State Agricultural Society. Their salaries need not exceed \$3,000 per annum each; and if their office be required to be in San Francisco, the "Union" will furnish it to them rent free.

### CONSOLIDATION OF THE "LABOR EXCHANGE" WITH THE "IMMIGRANT UNION."

• Hitherto a corporation has been maintained by private subscription, aided by a pledge of our city's credit to the extent of \$3,000, for the purpose of furnishing employment gratuitously to immigrants and others. It is greatly to the credit of the subscribers to that institution that they have thus far furnished employment to some 21,000 applicants, thereby preventing an enormous amount of distress among those newly arrived, and saving many thousand dollars to others that would otherwise have paid for the information thus furnished gratuitously. But is it just that a few generous-hearted individuals should be any longer allowed to shoulder the burdens properly devolving upon the whole State?

Again, this institution as at present conducted, has been repeatedly abused by a restless and impudent class, not of immigrants, but of old California residents, who have taken advantage of its gratuitous working to change their places more frequently than ever, to the great increase of that peculiar annoyance which has done so much among us to break up domestic life.

We propose that the "Immigrant Union" should relieve these gentlemen of the burden they have so creditably borne, by making the "Labor Exchange" an adjunct to the "Immigrant Depot," and confining its benefits to immigrants, and to that class of old residents that can produce a certificate of recommendation from their last employers. The expense of maintaining that institution is included in the estimate of \$100,000 above quoted.

On these questions, a bill carefully drawn by the light of Eastern precedent, and by the best obtainable talent, will be presented to the Legislature early in the coming session.

In drawing towards the close of our task, I cannot do better than quote the following article from the *Sacramento Union* of November 4th, 1869 :

IOWA—A LIVE STATE.

Iowa, with an area of fifty-one thousand square miles, and a population of nearly one million one hundred thousand, presents probably the finest spectacle of general thrift, intelligence and happiness to be found in this or any other continent. The assessment (just completed for 1869) justifies this encomium. Here are some of the leading advances made during the last two years :

New dwelling-houses built.....	26,565
Increase of whites since 1867.....	133,144
Increase of colleges, academies and universities... .	381
Increase of acres inclosed.....	947,194
Increase of acres cultivated.....	669,470
Increase of bushels of wheat.....	3,900,000
Increase of bushels of corn.....	19,600,000
Increase of bushels of oats.....	3,000,000
Increase of bushels of potatoes.....	3,000,000
Increase of pounds of butter.....	2,900,000
Increase of pounds of wool.....	3,000,000
Increase of tons of hay.....	300,000
Increase of pounds of hops.....	270,000
Increase of value of agricultural machinery.....	\$1,500,000
Increase in bushels of coal.....	4,000,000
Increase in acres of land assessed.....	1,400,000

“In 1867 the total assessed value of the real and personal property of the State was \$256,517,184; in 1869 it was equalized at \$294,532,252, showing an increase in these two years, of \$38,051,068. But this statement of increase falls far short of representing the full advances made in wealth. The value of farm products for the year is estimated at a little over \$38,015,068. Yet when we examine into the statement of commodities severally, and aggregate them at current rates, the amount swells to more than twice the estimated value. Iowa has really produced over \$80,000,000 worth of agricultural value this year, to say nothing of the incalculable additions made to her farms and lands, by her ten thousand miles of new hedge fencing, her millions of orchard trees and grape vines planted, and new forest lands put in cultivation; of

her improved highways, railways, manufactures, and the multitude of new schools (the breeders of that wealth which springs from general intelligence) which has grown up in one year. Altogether Iowa has but 8,110,368 acres of land inclosed. California has probably five millions. Yet how incomparably richer does that State of small farms and cheap lands "pan out" than this one of immense estates, poorly cultivated in but one staple? Under this system of farming and encouraging settlement, Iowa in ten years is likely to contain a population of nearly 2,000,000; under our present California system we shall do well in the next ten years to gain 100,000, though our area of fair arable land is probably equal to that of Iowa."

### CONCLUSION.

The undersigned is fully conscious that the foregoing pages present only an inkling of the volumes of facts, arguments and suggestions, that might be adduced in support of the "California Immigrant Union." It is hoped that enough has been said to induce thinking minds to read up the subject; enough to induce our State Government to realize our need, to ponder on what other States have done, and to apply the means they have adopted, with such signal success, to the benefit of our own long-suffering State. To land-owners in particular, we commend the claims of our enterprise. Should they neglect to come forward promptly with lands for immigrants, in some such manner as is suggested in our circular, they will find the Legislature, the Press, and the public mind everywhere indisposed to make efforts tending first and strongest towards the benefit of a class who will, by inaction, show themselves worthy of all the denunciation so profusely launched against them hitherto. But if they come forward as unanimously as we have reason to believe they will—as earnestly as many have already done—they will place themselves right before the people, while taking the only course that will enable them to realize on their investments, and, at the same time, make our State the garden of the world.

From the critical eyes and sharp-pointed pens that are ever ready to detect omissions and imperfections in such a work, we ask the indulgence due to the difficulty of treating such a subject properly, while the writer has only fragments of time to devote to it. To the hundreds of such pens in California, we say: the Press is open to you; supply our omissions; give us your additional facts; ventilate the subject in every possible manner. The tree we have planted will only grow the faster for all the sunlight you can throw upon it.

C. T. HOPKINS.

San Francisco, Nov. 10th, 1869.

BY-LAWS  
AND  
LIST OF OFFICERS.

OFFICERS  
OF THE  
California Immigrant Union.

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PRESIDENT:

C. T. HOPKINS, *pro tem.*

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

A. D. BELL,  
Manufacturer.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:

CHARLES CROCKER,  
Vice P. C. Pacific R. R.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT:

L. GOTTIG,  
Pres't German Savings Bank.

SECRETARY:

F. OPPENHEIM.

TREASURER:

J. SELIGMAN & CO.,  
Bankers.

ATTORNEY:

F. F. TAYLOR.

PHYSICIAN:

L. J. HENRY, M. D.

GENERAL AGENT:

W. H. MARTIN.

AGENT FOR DENMARK, SWEDEN AND NORWAY:

GEORGE GREIERSON, Copenhagen.



# TRUSTEES.

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|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| L. GOTTIG,<br>Pres't German Sav. Bank.         | W. S. CHAPMAN,<br>Real Estate.          |
| H. J. BOOTH,<br>Manufacturer.                  | ALEX. WEIL,<br>of Lazard Freres.        |
| CHAS. CROCKER,<br>Vice P. C. Pacific Railroad. | CHAS. KOHLER,<br>of Kohler & Frohling.  |
| F. BERTON, Banker,<br>Consul of Switzerland.   | G. O'HARA TAAFFE,<br>Danish Consul.     |
| CHAS. LUX,<br>of Lux & Miller.                 | A. SELIGMAN,<br>Banker.                 |
| M. J. O'CONNOR,<br>of Conroy & O'Connor.       | CHAS. CLAYTON,<br>Merchant.             |
| C. T. HOPKINS,<br>Pres't Cal. Insurance Co.    | AUG. HELBING,<br>of Strauss & Helbing.  |
| A. D. BELL,                                    | S. O. PUTNAM,<br>Sec. Cal. St'm Nav. Co |

## Honorary Committee.

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His Excellency HENRY H. HAIGHT,

Governor of California, President *ex-officio*.

HON. T. H. SELBY,	G. B. CERRUTI, Ital'n Consul,
HON. JOHN G. DOWNEY,	H. BARROILHET, Peru. Con'l.
D. J. OLIVER,	F. ROEDING,
MORRIS SPEYER,	I. FRIEDLANDER,
CHRISTIAN CHRISTIANSEN,	MYLES D. SWEENY,
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,	JOHN A. MCGLYNN,
GUSTAVE MAHE,	JOSEPH G. EASTLAND,
HON. LELAND STANFORD,	ALEXANDER R. BALDWIN,
HON. ROBERT WATT,	J. W. STOW,
HON. MILTON S. LATHAM,	L. L. ROBINSON.

W. W. HOLLISTER.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANT UNION.

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KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS ; That we, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of incorporating under the laws of the State of California, a corporation to be known by the name of the "CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANT UNION."

And we hereby certify that the objects for which this corporation is formed, are to encourage emigration from Europe and the Eastern part of the United States to the State of California.

That the said corporation shall be without capital stock.

That the time of its existence shall be fifty (50) years from and after the date of this certificate.

That the number of its Trustees shall be sixteen, and that the names of those who shall be Trustees and manage its affairs during the first twelve months, and until their successors are elected, are L. Gottig, G. O'Hara Taaffe, H. J. Booth, C. T. Hopkins, Chas. Crocker, Wm. W. Hollister, A. Seligman, Chas. Clayton, Francis Berton, Claus Speckles, Chas. Lux, Aug. Helbing, L. Sachs, Alex. Weill, S. O. Putnam, Chas. Kohler.

That its principal place of business shall be in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this eighth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

H. J. BOOTH,	[L. S.]	W. JUNG,	[L. S.]
C. THOS. HOPKINS,	[L. S.]	J. W. H. CAMPBELL,	[L. S.]
G. O'HARA TAAFFE,	[L. S.]	A. HOLLUB,	[L. S.]
W. W. MONTAGUE,	[L. S.]	JNO. R. JARBOE,	[L. S.]
FRED. ROEDING,	[L. S.]	ALEX. D. BELL,	[L. S.]
J. W. STOW,	[L. S.]	G. T. LAWTON,	[L. S.]
L. GOTTIG,	[L. S.]	E. WERTHEIMER,	[L. S.]
AUG. HELBING,	[L. S.]	E. M. HALL,	[L. S.]
ADOLPH MULLER,	[L. S.]	F. BERTON,	[L. S.]
F. OPPENHEIM,	[L. S.]	CHAS. CLAYTON.	[L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

THEO. E. HOIN,  
WM. H. MARTIN.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO. } ss.

On this eighth (8th) day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, before me, Frank V. Scudder, a Notary Public in and for said City and County, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared the within named H. J. Booth, C. Thos. Hopkins, G. O'Hara Taaffe, W. W. Montague, Fred. Roeding, J. W. Stow, L. Gottig, Adolph Muller, F. Oppenheim, W. Jung, J. W. H. Campbell, A. Hollub, Jno. R. Jarboe, Alex. D. Bell, G. T. Lawton, E. Wertheimer, E. M. Hall, F. Berton, Chas. Clayton, Aug. Helbing, whose names as parties thereto are subscribed to the annexed instrument, personally known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the said annexed instrument, and they the parties aforesaid, acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

FRANK V. SCUDDER,

[L. s.]

*Notary Public.*

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK }  
 Of the City and County of San Francisco. }

I, Washington Bartlett, County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and Clerk of the County Court thereof, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the certificate of incorporation of the "CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANT UNION," filed this 16th day of October, A. D. 1869, and now on file in my office.

[L. s.]

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said  
 Court this 16th day of October, A. D. 1869.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

*Clerk.*

By BERT. McNULTY,

*Deputy Clerk.*

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State October 23d, 1869.

# BY-LAWS.

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## ARTICLE I.

### NAME.

The name of this Corporation shall be the "CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANT UNION."

## ARTICLE II.

### LOCATION.

The principal office of this Corporation shall be in the City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California.

## ARTICLE III.

### OBJECTS.

The objects of this Union shall be—

A.—To encourage immigration into California from the Eastern Atlantic States, and from Europe, of such classes of laborers, agriculturists, servants and mechanics as will be likely to become permanent residents and citizens of this State.

B.—To protect immigrants *en route* from Europe, until they are settled in their homes in California; to attend to their wants, find situations for such as desire them, and furnish them with reliable information.

C.—To provide a temporary home for immigrants, in San Francisco or vicinity, where they can remain upon such terms as may be fixed by the Board of Directors, until they can be furnished with homes or employment.

D.—To obtain and publish such documents, maps, and information from reliable sources concerning California as may be beneficial to immigrants; have the same translated into foreign languages, and distributed at the discretion of the officers of the Union.

E.—To make such arrangements with Governments, States, Railway and Steamship Companies and Land-owners as may be beneficial to immigrants.

## ARTICLE IV.

## MEMBERSHIP.

All persons who shall pay not less than fifty dollars (\$50) in coin, to the funds of the association during any one year, shall be respectively members of the Union for that year.

## VOTING.

At all meetings of the Union, held after the adoption of these By-Laws, those persons only shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy who shall have paid at least fifty dollars (\$50) in coin to the use of the Union, (whether with or without consideration,) within the year ending sixty (60) days prior to the meeting; and every such person shall be entitled to an additional vote for each additional sum of fifty dollars in coin he shall have paid for any purpose to the Union, within the period aforesaid.

## ARTICLE V.

## FISCAL YEAR.

The fiscal year of the Union shall terminate on the second Tuesday in October in each year.

## ARTICLE VI.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Union shall be held on the second Tuesday in October in each year; at which meeting the President, Secretary, and General Agent shall submit a report, showing as follows:

## REPORTS.

1st. A detailed statement of the income, expenditures, assets, and liabilities of the Union for the fiscal year. This report shall be verified, after personal examination into the affairs of the Union by a committee to be appointed by the Board of Directors for that purpose.

2d. A detailed report, exhibiting the transactions of the Union during the year.

## PUBLICATIONS.

These reports shall be published in one or more daily papers, printed in the city of San Francisco, and otherwise, at the discretion of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee.

## ARTICLE VII.

## REVENUE.

The revenue of the Union shall be derived from the following sources :

A.—From subscriptions from which no special consideration, except membership, (as provided in Art. iv,) shall be expected from the Union.

B.—From subscriptions from land-owners and others, in consideration of the services of the Union in supplying immigrant tenants or purchasers for their lands, or laborers for their works. Such subscriptions shall be made in conformity with such rules and conditions as shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

C.—From commissions to be paid by land-owners on the sale of lands to immigrants and others, actually effected by the Union.

D.—From payments to be made by persons desirous of employing the Union to procure for them the services of immigrant employees ; and from premiums to be paid by such persons for guaranteeing the compliance of immigrant employees with contracts for labor to be performed within this State (provided such guarantee be issued only under such regulations as shall be adopted by the Board of Trustees.)

E.—From donations from the State of California.

F.—From such other sources as in the opinion of the Board of Directors can be made available, and which shall be consistent with the objects of the Union.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

There shall be elected immediately upon the adoption of these By-Laws, sixteen Directors, the majority of whom shall be residents of the city of San Francisco, whose names shall be inserted in the Certificate of Incorporation, as the Directors of the California Immigrant Union for the first year.

## ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND THREE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, (which shall be holden within one week after such election,) the Board shall elect one of their number to serve as President, and three others to serve respectively as First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents.

## ELECTION OF DIRECTORS--TERM OF OFFICE.

The President so elected shall immediately thereafter divide the whole number of Directors into two classes. The first class shall include the President, Second Vice-President, and six other Directors, whose term of office shall expire on the second Tuesday in October, 1870.

The second class, including the First and Third Vice-Presidents, shall hold their offices until the second Tuesday in October, 1871; and at each annual meeting an election shall be holden for eight Directors to fill the places of those retiring as herein provided, and the persons so elected shall hold their offices for two years, or until their successors be elected.

## ARTICLE IX.

## CORPORATE POWERS.

The corporate powers of the "CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANT UNION," shall be exercised by the Board of Directors.

The Directors shall serve without pay except as hereinafter provided.

## ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

All elections, by either the Union or the Board of Directors, shall be by ballot.

## DIRECTORS TO BE MEMBERS.

After the first election, no person not a member of the Union shall be eligible to the office of Director.

## ARTICLE X.

## ELECTION OF SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT AND TREASURER.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, to be held as provided in Article VIII, and at the first meeting of said Board to be holden after each annual meeting of the Union, there shall be elected by the Board,

- 1st. A Secretary.
- 2d. A General Agent.
- 3d. A Treasurer, who shall be a banker in the city of San Francisco.

## TERM OF OFFICE.

All of these officers may or may not be Directors or members of the Union, and shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors be elected. But the Board may, at its discretion, declare any of these offices vacant, and proceed to fill the same by a new election.



## SALARIES.

The President, (or in his absence the acting Vice-President) the Secretary and General Agent, shall receive such compensation as the Board shall determine. They and all other agents and employees of the Union, shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as the Board shall require of them.

## OTHER AGENTS AND SERVANTS.

The Board shall also have the power to employ such other agents and servants as they shall deem expedient, and to fix their compensation.

## FILLING VACANCIES.

The Board shall have power to fill vacancies in their own body, if occurring otherwise than provided in Article VIII.

## RULES OF ORDER.

The Board shall have power to adopt such rules of order, for its own government, as it shall deem expedient.

## HONORARY DIRECTORS—ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The Board shall have power to elect Boards of Honorary Directors from prominent citizens resident in San Francisco, or elsewhere; and to choose advisory committees from the residents of any city where they may desire to establish an Agency of the Union.

## ARTICLE XI.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The President, the Vice-President, (or such one of the three Vice-Presidents, resident in San Francisco, as shall be willing to give his time to the affairs of the Union) and the General Agent, shall be an *Executive Committee*, who shall manage the business of the Union subject to the general instructions of the Board of Directors.

## SECRETARY'S DUTIES.

All moneys shall be received by the Secretary, (who shall keep all the books of the Union,) and deposited by him daily with the Treasurer.

## PAYMENTS.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, except on checks signed by both the President (or the acting Vice-President,) and the Secretary.

## CONTRACTS.

All contracts made by the Union shall be signed, under the seal of the Corporation, by the President or acting Vice-President and Secretary, or executed under a power of attorney so signed and sealed by those officers.

## ARTICLE XII.

## BOARD MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held monthly on the first Tuesday of each month. Special meetings may be called at any time, at the discretion of the President or acting Vice-President.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## QUORUM.

A majority of the Executive Committee shall form a quorum.

At all meetings of the Board of Directors, five members shall constitute a quorum.

At all meetings of the Union, the representation in person or by proxy of a majority of all the votes, (as provided in Article IV,) or such number of votes as shall equal a majority of all the votes owned in the city of San Francisco, shall constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE XIV.

## SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION.

Special meetings of the Union may be called at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

All notices of meetings shall be given by circular, addressed only to those members entitled by Article IV to vote at such meeting.

## ARTICLE XV.

## SEAL.

The "CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANT UNION," shall have a corporate seal of such device as shall be adopted by the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE XVI.

## AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any time by the Board of Directors, *provided* the proposed alteration or amendment be communicated to each Director in the notice calling the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

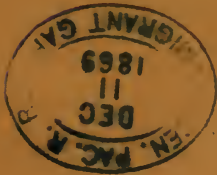
Agent C.P.R.R.

Frank A. Sprague  
To His Old School Mate

Billy Sprague,

With My Regards

Emigrant Exp Co  
Dec 11 1869



# CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 318 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

[Established, February, 1861.]

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Capital,	-	-	-	\$200,000
Cash Assets,	-	-	-	300,000

Dividends for past four years, 24 per cent. per ann.

---

THIS COMPANY, the oldest of all the local Insurance Companies—and having on hand a larger proportional surplus for the security of policyholders than any other Company, has now resumed the business of FIRE INSURANCE, in addition to MARINE.

### *FIRE BUSINESS.*

Policies issued against loss or damage by fire on Brick and Frame Stores, Dwellings, Furniture, Wares, Merchandise, Warehouses and contents, and on other approved risks, situated in San Francisco and in neighboring cities and villages.

### *MARINE INSURANCE.*

CONTRACT POLICIES ON TIME issued on Cargo, Treasure and Commissions, whereby the insured will be as completely indemnified on risks from distant ports as if insured with offices at the port of shipment. Risks taken on Hulls, Freights, Commissions and Profits.

*All Premiums as low as in any other responsible Company.*

C. T. HOPKINS, President. H. B. TICHENOR, Vice-President.  
ZENAS CROWELL, Secretary.

### *Directors:*

SAMUEL MERRITT,	THOS. R. HAYES,	JEROME LINCOLN,
JUDAH BAKER, JR.	H. B. TICHENOR,	A. J. POPE,
C. T. HOPKINS,	ALPHEUS BULL.	FRED'K I. CASTLE.

N. B.—For the sake only of increasing the number of its premium paying stockholders this company has lately voted to increase its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$300,000. Parties having any considerable amount of marine or fire insurance business to bestow are respectfully invited to subscribe for a portion of the stock. Terms made known at the office.



